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VIEW OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MABEN.

From a Photograph.

PAROCHIAL AND FAMILY HISTORY

OF THE PARISHES OF

ST. MABYN & MICHAELSTOW

IN THE

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

BY SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL, ETC.

"If there be any who desire to be strangers in their own country, foreigners in their own cities, and always children in knowledge, let them please themselves. I write not for such humours."—*Camden.*

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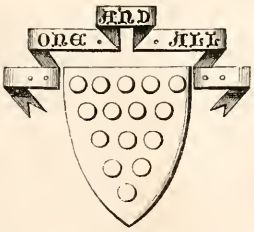

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1875.

NOTICE.

It was expected that the entire work would have been included in two Volumes, but the history of some of the parishes has been extended by long Family Memoirs, no portion of the cost of which has fallen on the Subscribers. The whole work will be completed in four more Parts of which Part XI, containing the History of St. Minver, is in an advanced state, and will, it is hoped, be ready for delivery about Christmas. With this Part will be issued the title page and index to Volume II. The three other Parts will be sent to press as soon as the great research required for their proper preparation will permit.

PARISH OF ST. MABEN *ALIAS* ST. MABYN.

The Parish of St. Mabyn, which derives its name from the dedication of the Church, contains by admeasurement 4067a. 2r. 7p. It is irregular in form, and is bounded on the north by St. Tudy, on the east by Blisland, on the south-east by Helland, on the south-west by Egloshayle, and on the north-west by the last named parish and St. Kew. 1358084

The land, generally, is fertile and adapted either to pasture or corn. The chief land owners are: The Viscount Falmouth, the Trustees of the late Sir William Molesworth, John Tremayne of Heligan, Esq., the Heirs of the late John Peter-Hoblyn, Esq., Francis John Hext and Richard Hambly Andrew, Esqs., and Mrs. Hooper. There is no other industry practised than the culture of the soil. Laborer's wages are 12s. or 13s. a week, and sometimes they have a cottage and garden free of rent. Besides this there are about two acres of land, contiguous to the Church Town, let as garden allotments, in portions of ten perches each, at five pence the perch.

The geological character of the parish is precisely the same as that of the neighbouring parishes of Egloshayle and St. Kew, being altered Devonian traversed by beds of greenstone lying nearly north and south; whilst two elvan dykes, issuing from the granitic formation at Trehudreth, in Blisland, protrude into this parish in parallel lines, in a westerly direction, one of them reaching nearly to the centre of the parish.

The population, &c., at the several decennia in the present century, as shewn by the Returns, is as under:

		1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871
Population		475	560	715	793	870	772	714	765
Houses	Inhabited ..	91 [1]	103	128	149 [2]	180	162	153	169 [3]
	Uninhabited ..	12	7	..	6	15	21	13	6
	Building ..	..	3	2	2	2	..	..	1

[1] The increase of the population during the 40 years ending in 1841 was 83 per cent. In the following 20 years there was a decrease of 18 per cent, which, in 1841, was attributed to Emigration. In the last decade there has been an increase of 51 persons or 7 per cent.

[2] Occupied by 108 families.

[3] Occupied by 157 families.

ASSESSMENTS, &c.

	£	s.	d.
The Annual Value of Real Property as Assessed in 1815 was ...	6,051	0	0
Rated Value from County Rate ... ... „	5,160	0	0
Gross Estimated Rental in 1863	6,089	7	3
Rateable Value ... ... „	4,322	7	8½
Gross Estimated Rental in 1874	5,948	0	0
Rateable Value ... ... „	5,247	0	0
Parochial Assessments for the year ending Michaelmas 1874 — Common Charges ... 427 15 11[1]			
Police Rate 53 15 0			
County Rate 48 7 6			
	529	18	5
Land Tax Redeemed £107 11s. 1d. Payable £51 7s. 11d.	158	19	0
Assessed Taxes	not known		
Inhabited House Duty assessed upon the Annual Value of	160	0	0
Property and Income Tax assessed upon — Schedule A Gross amount ...	5,940	0	0
„ B „ ...	5,228	0	0
„ C „ ...	not known		
„ D „ ...	not known		

At St. Maben "Church Town," which, in ancient times, was often called "Tremaben," a Fair is held on St. Valentine's Day. When that day falls on a Sunday the fair is held on the Monday following. We do not know whether on this day the dedication feast of the Church was formerly kept.

ANCIENT ROADS AND TRACKS.

Several important roads intersect this parish. We have already alluded to the ancient road, or track, which, passing by the earthworks at Dunmere and Pencarrow extended to Dinham's Bridge Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, 405.) At this bridge, or ancient ford, two other roads converge, one entering the parish at Helland bridge, before mentioned (vol. ii., p. 61.) passing by Tredinnick and St. Mabyn Church town; and the other entering the parish from St. Tudy, near Trevisquite, passing through Littlewood and Trethevy. Another road enters the parish from Blisland. at Tresaret Bridge, and unites with the road above mentioned from Helland Bridge, a little east of St. Mabyn Church. A fourth road from the great junction at "Five ashes," close to the castle at Pencarrow, extends through the parish, intersecting the two last mentioned; the former near Tredethy and the latter at

[1] The amount levied in this parish for the maintenance of the poor in the year 1831 was £383 1s. 0d.

Longstone, and enters the parish of St. Tudy at Hendra. There are other intersecting roads and tracks which it is unnecessary particularly to specify in detail, and it shall suffice to allude to one before mentioned, as winding down the hill opposite Penhargard to an ancient ford (ibid, p. 6,) crossing the river Alan; and to another, which, branching out of the road from Tresaret to St. Mabyn, above mentioned, near Tregaddock, passes through that place and West Polglaze to Kelligren, in St. Tudy, where it falls into the road referred to ante, p. 81.

PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS.

There are no castles or earthworks in this parish, and the only pre-historic remains, of which we have any knowledge, are two stones called "Longstone" and "Shortstone." The first was formerly situate at the intersection of the roads above mentioned, to which it gave its name. Previously to the erection of the cottages there it was within a field, but was then enclosed in one of the gardens. A few years ago it was removed by Mr. Abraham Hambly, then owner of the property, to his residence at Treblethick, when it was either broken up, or it now forms one of the stones covering a well. There were some ridiculous legends connected with this stone, and it was the object of much superstitious awe and veneration, to brave which, we have been given to understand, was one of the causes leading to its removal. It is said to have been inscribed. The second is at the junction of a road from Slade's Bridge, in Egloshayle, with the road alluded to above as extending from Pencarrow to Dinham's Bridge. From it the place is called "Shortstone." The stone was formerly erect, but is now prostrate.

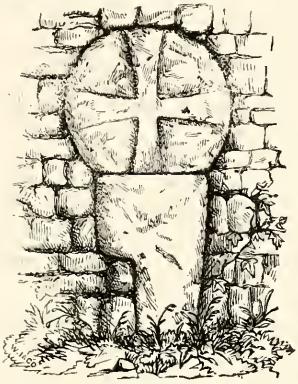
37.

ANCIENT CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS.

37. At a place called "Cross Hill," on the road mentioned above as leading from St. Tudy to Dinham's Bridge through Littlewood and Trethevy, is an ancient cross. It remains in situ. Formerly it stood on an open piece of waste, but the waste having been recently enclosed it is embraced within the enclosure, and stands inside a gate in the side of the hedge. It is 3ft. high, 1ft. 4in. wide, and 9in. thick; and the symbol is of the Greek type.

38. There is another cross on the left hand side of the road, leading from St. Mabyn Church town to Long-

stone, about 200 yards east from "Lane End," The symbol is of the Greek type, and without a rim It is 4ft. high, and the head 1ft. 10in. in diameter. The head has been broken off the shaft.



38.

39. At Tredethy is a portion of a cross which was dug up some years ago at Lancarfe, in Bodmin. It is 1ft. 10ins. in height and four sided, each side measuring 10ins. On each face is a trefoil-headed niche, or panel, containing a subject—on one side is the Crucifixion, with SS. Mary and John at the foot of the cross, and on the opposite side the Virgin, crowned, bearing the Holy Child, whilst on each of the other faces is a single figure, both mitred, one bears the pastoral staff, and has the hand raised in benediction. It is much worn and defaced.

39.

The base of a cross, with the mortice in it, remains in the churchyard; it is of wrought granite, about 2ft. 10ins. square, and was dug up some years ago when a pathway was made through the Churchyard. The mortice is about 12ins. square and 6ins. deep. We failed to discover the Cross, which probably remains buried in the Churchyard.

MEETING HOUSES OF DISSENTERS.

On 5th February 1811, a house at Helland Bridge, in the parish of St. Mabyn, belonging to Thomas Harvy, was registered in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, under the various Acts of Parliament in that behalf,[1] by James Evans and others, as "a place of meeting of Protestant Dissenters called Methodists." On 3rd October 1816, a dwelling house in the possession of William Cornelius, situate at Longstone, was registered by Richard Martyn of St. Mabyn, Yeoman, for the meeting of Protestant Dissenters, the denomination not being stated. And on 20th March 1820, William Metheral, of Poughhill, registered a house, in the occupation of Thomas Scantlebury, in the town of St. Mabyn, for Armenians.

United Methodist Free Church.—The first building specially devoted to this purpose in the parish of St. Mabyn was erected, at considerable expense, about the year 1820,

[1] 1st William III, Cap. 18. 19th George III, Cap. 155. 52nd George III, Cap. 14.

by Richard Hambly Andrew of Tredinnick, Gent., on some fields belonging to his estate near the Church Town, and to this building he attached a burial ground. On 21st April 1821 it was registered in the Court of the Archdeaconry by John Hodson of Bodmin, Minister, as a place of meeting for Methodists. By Indenture dated 9th March 1839, Mr. Andrew, "for the purpose of ensuring the regular service and preaching according to the usages of the Society called the Wesleyan Methodist Association," conveyed this building and burial ground attached to James Andrew, Yeoman, John May Andrew, Yeoman, Edmund Harry, Yeoman, Arthur Gaved, Gent., all of the parish of St. Mabyn and several other persons, as Trustees, to hold the said premises, and to permit such persons as should be regularly appointed preachers by the Wesleyan Methodist Association in their General Assembly, and the local preachers appointed by the preachers at the quarterly meetings of the circuit, to preach therein under certain limitations as to doctrines, &c.[1]

This Chapel is licensed for the celebration of Marriages. It will seat two hundred and fifty persons, and there are now (1875) attached to it fifty registered members.

Wesleyan.—We have mentioned above that in 1816 a dwelling house at Longstone was registered as a Meeting House. This was probably for the Wesleyans. By Indenture dated 6th October, William Perry of St. Tudy, Yeoman, with the consent of William Kirkness of Falmouth, Esq., granted a piece of waste land, 30 ft. in length and 20 ft. in breadth, by the side of the road leading from Longstone to Tresallett (Tresarret) Bridge, contiguous to two fields belonging to a tenement called Tregaddock, on which then a Chapel was partly built, to William Perry of St. Mabyn, Yeoman, Joseph Bennett of Helland, Yeoman, and several other persons as Trustees, to hold the said piece of ground and the building to be erected thereon for the term of ninety-nine years, at the rent of 2s. per annum, subject to the provisions of the Wesleyan Model Deed enrolled in Chancery.[2]

This building will accomodate fifty persons and there are now (1875) belonging to it twenty-three registered members.

A new building is in course of erection which is intended to supersede the one last mentioned.

MANOR OF TREVISQUITE.

This manor, to which is annexed the advowson of the Church of St. Mabena, is called Trauiscoit in Domesday, and was one of the manors of the Earl of Moreton, of whom it was held by Richard (de Tracy). "The Earl has one manor which is called Trauiscoit, which was held by Merlesuain on the day on which King Edward was alive and dead. There are there two hides of land, and it renders gild for one hide. This twelve ploughs can plough. There Richard has in demesne one virgate and three ploughs, and the villans have the rest of the land and three ploughs. There Richard has eight villans, and nine

[1] Rot. Claus. 1862, Part 163, No. 16. [2] Rot. Claus. 3rd William IV., Part 42, No. 3.

bordars, and eight bond servants, and five animals, and five hogs, and one hundred sheep and one mill which renders per annum 2s., and twenty acres of coppice, and fifty acres of pasture, and the value per annum is 25s., and when the Earl received it, 30s."[1]

The above mentioned Richard was Richard de Lacy, to whom was granted several other manors in the County, and his descendants continued to hold Trevisquite of the Earls of Cornwall for a considerable period. In 1210 Robert the son of Walter held eleven Knights' fees in the County, of the fee of Richard de Lasci, his uncle.[2] Upon the death of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, on 13th September 1300, it was found that he held two fees in Trevisquite and Hamatedie, which were held of him by John Tracy and Hugh Peverel.[3] John de Tracy, in Trinity term 1306, suffered a fine to Simon Fitz Roger and Isabella his wife of two mills, ten acres of wood, and sixteen marks rent in Treuescoyt, and of the Advowson of the Church of the same ville, at the rent of one red rose for all services, to hold jointly to the said Simon and Isabella during their lives, remainder to the heirs of their bodies, in default remainder to the heirs of the body of the said Isabella, remainder over to the said John and his heirs.[4]

According to Pole this John de Tracy was a son of Sir Henry Tracy of Wollecombe, and died, s. p., leaving his two sisters, the above mentioned Isabella, and Isold, his heirs. Isabella was thrice married. 1st, to Sir Herbert Mauris; 2nd, to Sir Simon Roges; and lastly, to Sir Edmond Botiler; Isold was twice married. She had to her first husband Sir Richard Fitz Stephen, and to her second John Mauger; and according to the same authority, the two sisters made partition of the estates in 5th Edward III.[5] (1331.)

Sir Symon Roges, or Rogos, died immediately after the above mentioned settlement was made, and it was found upon the inquisition taken at Trevescoyt on 26th September 1306, that he died seized, conjointly with his wife Isabella, of a moiety of the Hamlet of Treuescoyt, which they held of the King in capite by the service of half a Knight's fee as of the Earldom of Cornwall, and that they were enfeoffed of the said moiety by John de Tracy, brother of the said Isabella, and that Johanna daughter of the said Isabella was their nearest heir, and was aged three years at Easter preceding.[6] In 1325 a presentation was made to the Church of St. Maben, by the grant of Sir Edmond le Botiller,[7] the third husband of the aforesaid Isabella, and in 1334 the same Edmond suffered a fine in the said manor and advowson to William Casse.[8]

When the Aid was levied in 20th Edward III. (1346), on the King's eldest son being made a knight, it was found that the Duke of Cornwall, by reason of the minority of the heir of John le Jeu, held half a fee in Treuiscoid which John de Tracy had held before; the other moiety of John de Tracy's fee there being held by Matilda Lercedekne,[9]

[1] Exon. Domesday, p. 239, orig. fo. 260. See also Exchequ. Dom., vol. i, p. 122 b.

[2] Inq. made 12th and 13th John of the services of Knights and others, who hold in Capite. Lib. Rub. pp. 132, 149.

[3] Inq. p. m. 31st Edward I, Sub. Rolls $\frac{84}{4}$

[4] Pedes Finium, 34th Edward I, Trinity.

[5] Pole's Devon, p. 512.

[6] Inq. p.m., 34th Edward I, No. 31.

[7] See List of Institutions, post, p. 13.

[8] Pedes Finium, 7th Edward III, Hilary.

[9] Book of Aids, Queen's Rememb. Office.

which Matilda presented to the Church of St. Maben in 1340, and in 1361.[1] On 11th August 11th Edward III. (1354)[2] John Jeu did homage to the Duke for a moiety of this manor, but he was dead on 16th July 1356, for on that day a *writ diem clausit extremum* was ordered to be issued,[3] and on 30th November following, dower of lands in Treuiscoyt was granted to Margaret widow of John Jeu. On 12th February 1356-7 it was ordered that a moiety of the manor of Treuisquyt should be delivered to Isabella Roges next heir of John Jeu.[4]

We have, at this early date, and in the intricacy of the abovementioned five marriages, been, as yet, unable to trace the descent either of Matilda Lercedekne or John le Jeu. On 4th October 1365 the wardship of Henry, son and heir of Nicholas Marreis of Treuiscoit, was granted by the Duke of Cornwall to John Whisshele, one of the gentlemen of his wardrobe, for five years.[5] The Nicholas here mentioned must, we conceive, have been the son of Isabella de Tracy by her first marriage with Sir Herbert Mauris.

In 1381 the entire manor and advowson had descended to Johanna Courtenay, who in that year presented to the Church of St. Maben, as she did again in the following year, being then described as relict of Thomas Courtenay, the true Patron; and two years later Philip Walweyn presented as Lord of the manor of Trevisquite, and of the Church of St. Maben, the true Patron in right of inheritance of his wife Johanna.[6] The said Johanna afterwards became the wife of Thomas Beaumont, who presented to the Church of St. Maben on 13th April 1415, and she died on the day next after the Nativity of our Lord 9th Henry V. (1421.) Upon the inquisition taken after her death it was found that certain John Daucombe and Peter Sylverlock were seized of the manor of Trevysquyt and the Advowson of the Church of St. Maben to the said manor pertaining, and by their Charter, dated on Monday next after the Nativity of Our Lord (1381), granted the same to the said Johanna, then the relict of Thomas de Courtenay, for the term of her life, remainder to John son and heir of the said Thomas Courtenay, and the heirs of his body, in default remainder to Edmund brother of the said John, in default remainder to Thomas brother of the said Edmund, and the heirs of his body, in default remainder to Clemencia sister of the said John, Edmund, and Thomas, and the heirs of her body, in default remainder to Robert Scrobehulle and the heirs of his body, and in default of such issue, remainder to Peter Courtenay, Knight, and his heirs and assigns for ever.[7] In virtue of this grant the said Johanna was seized in demesne as of a free tenement, and the aforesaid John, Edmund, Thomas, and Clemencia died without heirs of their bodies, and Robert Scrobehull had issue Isabella, Johanna, Elizabeth, and Isabella: and that Johanna daughter of Robert Scrobehull took to her husband William Holbeme, then living, and had issue John Holbeme, and died; and afterwards the said Johanna Beaumont died seized, as aforesaid,

[1] See Institutions, post, p. 12.

[2] Council Book of the Black Prince, fo. 161.

[3] Ibid. fo. 159.

[4] Ibid. fo. 284.

[5] Ibid. fo. 551.

[6] See List of Institutions, post, p. 13.

[7] We have not succeeded in tracing the descent of Johanna Courtenay, though we conceive she must have been a Tracy, nor have we been able to identify her husband, nor trace the relationship which undoubtedly existed between Johanna Courtenay and Robert Scrobehulle.

of the said manor and Advowson, which she held of the King as of the Duchy of Cornwall by the service of one Knight's fee. The jury found that there were rents of assize of the value of £16 per annum issuing out of free tenements, that there was a corn mill of the clear annual value of 10s., that there were four acres, English, of moor of the value of 3s. 4d. per annum, and that there was one acre of wood, whereof the pasture was of the value of 4d. per annum; and that Matilda, wife of Ralph Durburgh, sister of the said Johanna, was her nearest heir, and was aged 60 years and more. They say, further, that the aforesaid Isabella, senior, Elizabeth, Isabella, junior, and John son of the aforesaid William Holbeme and Johanna his wife, were the nearest heirs of the said Robert Scrobehulle, and they say that Isabella, senior, was then the wife of Nicholas Specote, and aged 34 years and more, that the aforesaid John Holbeme was aged 14 years more, and that the said Elizabeth was aged 20 years and more, and that the said Isabella, junior, was aged 18 years and more.[1] This inquisition having been returned into Chancery in the usual manner, and the King having received the homage and fealty of Nicholas Specote for the proparty of his wife Isabella, and the homage of Elizabeth and Isabella, junior, for their respective proparties, it was, on 5th February 1432-3, commanded the escheator to take security for their reliefs, respectively, and make legal partition of the said manor and Advowson, and deliver seizin of their respective shares to the said Nicholas and Isabella his wife, Elizabeth, and Isabella, junior, and to retain in his hands the portion of the said John Holbeme.[2] Thus the manor became divided into fourths, and accordingly we find that a vacancy occurring in the Rectory, King Henry V presented in the minority of John Holbeme, son and heir of Johanna, eldest daughter of the aforesaid Robert Scrobehulle, and a vacancy again occurring in 1457, John Specote son and heir of Isabella, second daughter of the said Robert Scrobhull, presented. Elizabeth, married first John Trebell, who, with her, in 1429, did homage for her share of the lands.[3] By this marriage she had no issue, and afterwards she married Robert Kirkham, but we do not find that she had her turn in the presentation, for the benefice becoming void by the death of the last Rector, in 1477 John Holbeme again presented. Three shares appear to have remained for a considerable period in the families of Holbeme, Specott, and Kirkham. In 1515 a presentation was made by the grant of Nicholas Specote, grandson of the beforementioned John, and in 1565 George Kirkham, Esq., Humphry Specote, Esq., and John Holbeme Esq., and James Kirkham, Gent., suffered a fine in three parts of four of the advowson of the Rectory to Leonard Loveys, Gent.[4]

Isabella, the youngest daughter of Robert Scrobehulle, married Thomas Chedder, who with her, in 1429, did homage and had seizin of her proparty of the lands of her father.[5] In 1440 Thomas Chedder Esq., and Isabella his wife levied a fine of Alice who was the wife of John Golepynne, and Nicholas Golepynne of the manor of Trevysquyd and the advowson of the Church of St. Maben, whereby the said Alice and Nicholas quit-claimed the same to the said Thomas and Isabella, and warranted the same against the

[1] Inq. p.m. 1st, Henry VI, No. 50.
[2] Rot. Fin. 1st Henry V, m. 10.
[3] Lord Treas. Remb. of Exchcq., 7th Henry VI, Easter, m. 5
[4] Ped. Fin. 7th & 8th Elizabeth, Michaelmas.
[5] Lord Treas. Remb. of Exchcq. 7th Henry VI, Easter, m. 5.

Prior of Launceston and his successors for ever.[1] Thomas Chedder died on 3rd June 1443, and upon the Inquisition taken upon his death it was found that he had died seized of the Manor of Trevysquyd, and also of a fourth part of the advowson of the Church of St. Maben, which he held as of the right and inheritance of Isabella his wife, who still survived, and that Johanna, late wife of Robert Stafford Esq., and Isabella wife of John Newton, son of Richard Newton, Knight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, were the daughters and heirs of the said Thomas Chedder, and that on the said 3rd June the said Johanna was aged 18 years, and the said Isabella 14 years and more.[2]

Johanna, by her first husband, Robert Stafford, left no issue. She married secondly John Talbot, Viscount L'Isle, whose daughter, and eventual heir, Elizabeth, became the wife of Sir Edward Grey, Knight, who, in her right, in 1475, was created Baron L'Isle. Upon the partition of the estates between the two co-heirs of Thomas Chedder, Trevisquite was allotted to Lord L'isle and his wife, but because the allotment to Sir John Newton was of less yearly value than that to Lord L'Isle by the sum of £7 11s. 8½d. per annum, he and his wife granted to Sir John Newton and his wife, a yearly rent of that amount out of the Manor of Trevesquite, which rent descended to Richard son of the said Sir John Newton. Edward Grey, Viscount L'Isle, died in 1491, leaving an only son John who succeeded him, and three daughters, viz., Ann wife of John Willoughby; Elizabeth who married first Edmund Dudley and afterwards Arthur Plantagenet, natural son of King Edward IV; and Muriel, wife of Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire. John Grey, Viscount L'Isle, by Muriel daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Henry Courteney Marquis of Exeter, who must have died v.p. and s.p., for on the death of John Lord L'Isle in 1504, it was found, upon inquisition, that he had died seized of the Manor of Trevysquyte with appurtenances, and of the advowson of the Church of St. Maben, and the fourth turn in the presentation to the said Church when it happened to be void; and that Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Dudley, Esq., and Ann, wife of John Willoughby, Esq., were his sisters and heirs, the said Elizabeth being aged twenty years, and the said Ann twenty-seven years.[3] In 1532, Sir John Dudley, Knight., son and heir of Sir Edmund Dudley, Knight, suffered a fine to Henry, Marquis of Exeter, *inter alia*, of the Manor of Trevisquyte, also sixty messuages, two mills and 100s. rent in Trevisquyte, and of the advowson of the Church of St. Maben. The Manor of Trevisquite being thus in the possession of the Marquis of Exeter by the attainder of that nobleman, in 1538, it fell into the King's hands, and the abovementioned yearly rent having, *inter alia*, descended to Sir Henry Capell and Dame Jane Griffen, as cousins and next heirs to the abovementioned Richard Newton; viz., Sir Henry Capell as son of Isabel daughter and one of the heirs of the said Richard, and the said Jane Griffen as daughter and other heir of the said Richard, they held the said rent, *inter alia*, in coparcenery, and in 1545 petitioned the King that the said rent might continue to be paid to them and their heirs, which was granted by a decree in the Exchequer dated 20th February 1545-6.[4]

[1] Pedes Finium, 19th Henry VI, Michs.

[2] Inq. p.m. 21st Henry VI, No. 55.

[3] Inq. p.m., 20th Henry VII, No. 47.

[4] Exch. Decrees, 37th Henry VIII.

The Manor of Trevisquite being, by the attainder of Henry, Marquis of Exeter, in the hands of the Crown King Edward VI, by letters patent dated in June 1553, granted a lease of the capital messuage and all the lands to Richard Arscott, Gent., for a term of 21 years, at the rent of £14 13s. 2d. per annum. And upon the restoration in blood and honours of Edward Courteney, son and heir of the Marquis, in 1553 he was created by Queen Mary, Earl of Devon, and had his estates restored, *inter alia*, the Manor of Trevisquite and advowson of the Church of St. Mabyn, to hold to him and the heirs males of his body;[1] but dying, unmarried in 1556, they again reverted to the crown.

By her Charter, dated 13th May 1564, Queen Elizabeth, after reciting the abovementioned lease to Richard Arscott, granted the reversion of the capital messuage, &c., of Trevisquite, together with the lordship and manor with all its members and appurtenances, and the beforementioned rent of £14 13s. 2d., to Leonard Loveys of Ogbeare, co. Devon, reserving, however, the advowson of the Church, and subject to the payment of the beforementioned rent of £7 12s. 8d., annually, to the heirs of Thomas Greffeth, and an annuity of 26s. 8d., for life, to John Spiller then bailiff there.[2]

Richard Loveys would thus seem to have acquired the entirety of the Manor and three fourths of the advowson of the Rectory,[3] and being so seized, by his charter dated 28th September 12th Elizabeth (1570), *inter alia*, granted the same to Roger Prideaux, Humphry Specote, and others to hold, as Trustees, to certain uses specified in an Indenture dated two days previously: viz., as regarded the Manor of Trevisquite and the three parts in four of the advowson of the Church of St. Mabyn, to the use of the said Leonard Loveys for life, with remainder to Richard Loveys, fourth son of the said Leonard and the heirs male of his body, unless, and until, any attempt were made by the said Richard or his heirs to bar the entail, and upon the determination of such estate remainder to William Loveys and Humphry Loveys, second and third sons of the said Leonard, under like limitation, in default of such issue remainder to the heirs males of the body of the said Leonard begotten of the body of Ibott his then wife.[4] Leonard Loveys died at Ogbeare, on 14th April 1576, when Thomas Loveys was found to be his son and nearest heir, and to be of the age of thirty years and more;[5] but, in virtue of the abovementioned settlement, the Manors of Trevisquite and Willsworthy devolved upon the beforementioned Richard Loveys, who died at Beardon, in Boyton, thereof seized on 20th May 1607, when Robert Loveys, Esq., was found to be his son and nearest heir, and to be of the full age of twenty-one years and more.[6]

[1] Rot. Pat. 1st Mary, Part 10.

[2] Rot. Pat. 6th Elizabeth, Part 6, m. 11.

[3] By Privy Seal, dated 8th August 1622, King James I granted the next presentation to the Church of St. Mabin to John Porter his heirs and assigns, in order that he might prefer to the said Church Thomas Porter, M.A.; and upon the death of Thomas Ducke, the then Rector, in 1629, Thomas Porter was admitted upon the presentation of Elizabeth Porter, relict and administratrix of the aforesaid John Porter, deceased. (Privy Signets, Bund. xii No. 23.)

[4] Ibott daughter of Humphry Specote, second wife, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Richard Coffin.—Visit. Devon, 1620. Harl. Soc.. p. 64.

[5] Inq. p.m. 18th, 19th, and 20th Elizabeth, Wards and Liveries, No. 161.

[6] Inq. p.m. 1st to 6th James, Wards and Liveries, Bundle 2, No. 266.

Robert Loveys of Beardon registered his pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of Cornwall in 1620, when Richard his son and heir, by Grace daughter of Andrew Luttrell of Hartland, upon whom eventually the estates devolved, was aged 9 years. In 1649 he conveyed two messuages and two water mills, &c., in Trevisquite and Netherwood to John Nicholl, Gent.;[1] and in 1659 a fine was levied, in which the said Richard Loveys was plaintiff and Arthur Lord Capell and Elizabeth Capell, widow, defendants, whereby, in consideration of the sum of £150, the said Arthur Lord Capell and Elizabeth Capell remised and quitclaimed to the said Richard all the annual rent of £7 11s. 8½ payable, as aforesaid, out of the Manor of Trevisquite to the heirs of Griffith.[2]

In 1670 Richard Loveys suffered a recovery in the Manor of Trevisquite, and in three parts of the advowson of the Rectory of St. Mabyn to Hugh Boscawen of Tregothnan,[3] who being thus in possession of the right of presenting three persons, King Charles II, by letters patent dated 10th June 1673, granted to him the right of presenting the fourth, and granted, also, to him the entire Advowson of the said Rectory.[4] From which date the manor and advowson has been vested in the family of Boscawen, and is now parcel of the possessions of the Viscount Falmouth.

THE RECTORY.

Having traced the descent of the advowson under our account of the Manor of Trevisquite, little more remains to be said respecting it. In Pope Nicholas's Valuation (1288-1291) the Benefice was rated under the following description: "Ecclesia de Sabene" (Mabene) at £8, tenths 16s.; and in 1340, under the designation of "Ecclesia de Sancte Mabene" the ninth fleece, sheaf, and lamb were assessed at the same rate, and so sold to William Bere, Lawrence Maynby, John Hobbe, and Roger Gonvena. Of fifteenths there were none.[5] In Wolsey's Taxation of 1535, it is rated at £36,[6] and in Bishop Veysey's Return of 3rd November of the following year, it stands at the same rate, Thomas Gressam being the Incumbent.[7]

According to the Tithe Survey the whole area of the parish is 4067a. 2r. 7p., and the estimated quantity subject to the payment of tithes is 3563 acres, which are cultivated as under, viz.:

[1] Pedes Finium, 1649, Easter.

[2] Pedes Finium, 1659, Easter.

[3] Pedes Finium 22nd Charles II, Easter.

[4] Rot. Pat. 25th Charles II, Part 6, m. 1. Notwithstanding this grant, John Hill, Rector of St. Maben, by his will dated 31st December 1709, devised to his grandson all his right in the perpetual Advowson of St. Mabyn, which, he says, he held by patent from the crown. We have not been able to trace this Patent.

[5] Inq. Nonarum, p. 345.

[6] Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. ii, p. 402.

[7] Bishop Veysey's Register, vol. fo. 86-100.

	ACRES.
Arable	3021
Meadow	43
Pasture	132
Wood	344
Orchard	23
	3563

228 acres are cultivated as coppice.

The Rector of the parish, for the time being, is entitled to all the tithes, which, on 9th June 1842, were commuted at £798 10s. 0d. per annum, exclusive of the tithes of the glebe (consisting of 49a. 2r. 9p.) which were commuted at £18 10s. 0d., when not in the occupation of the Rector. The Church and Churchyard occupy 2r. 2p.

The Rev. Granville Leveson-Gower on his institution in 1818 pulled down the old parsonage house, which was situate near Greenwix, and erected a more commodious house on a new site.

INSTITUTIONS.

9th year, Bp. Bronescombe, die Resurrectionis Dominicæ. (Easter Day 1267)	Roger de Worlegan, Priest,[1] was instituted to the Church of St. Habene [Mabene in the margin] on the presentation of Thomas de Tracy, in right of his wife,[2] the true patron.
13th year. Vigil of St. Lawrence. (9th Aug. 1271)	Peter Haym, Clerk,[3] was admitted to the Church of St. Mabene upon the presentation of Sir Stephen Haym, granted in commendam.
unknown - -	John de Tracy.[4]
1325, 17 Kal. Nov.	William de Glynyon, Clerk,[5] instituted to the Church of St. Mabene, vacant by the death of John Tracy, last immediate rector, upon the presentation of Thomas de Stapildon and Richard Glynyon, by the grant of Edward le Botiller, the true patron.

[1] Bishop Bronescombe's Reg., fo. 34.

[2] Isolda, daughter and heir of Andrew de Cardinan.

[3] Bishop Bronescombe's Reg., fo. 48.

[4] John de Tracy, Parson of the Church of St. Mabena, was one of those who, in obedience to the Pope, refused to pay the subsidy. (Prynne's Records, vol. iii, 713.) 1317 September 15th, License of non-residence granted to John Tracy, Rector of St. Mabyn, till the 1st Monday in Lent then next following, and he gave, of his free will, to the fabric of the Church of Exeter 60s. Stapledon's Reg., fo. 121.

[5] Bishop Stapeldon's Reg. fo. 16.

1340, January 9th - John de Aldestowe, Clerk,[1] was instituted to the Church of St. Mabene, vacant by the resignation of William Glynyon, the last rector, upon the presentation of Matilda Lercedeckne, the true patroness.

1361, June 13th - Walter de Baunton, Priest,[2] was instituted to the rectory of St. Mabene, upon the presentation of the Lady Matilda Lercedeckne.

Unknown - - Nicholas Ferrers.[3]

1381, July 12th - John Grey, Rector of St. George in the City of Exeter,[4] was admitted, upon exchange with Nicholas Ferrers, Rector of St. Mabene, upon the presentation of Johanna Courteney.

1382, July 18th - James Cobham, Rector of the Church of Samford Courteney,[5] was admitted to the Church of St. Mabene upon the presentation of Johanna relict of Thomas Courteney, the true patron.

1383, Sept. 14th - John Rescorrek, Priest,[6] was admitted to the Parish Church of St. Mabene, vacant by the death of James Cobham, last Rector, upon the presentation of Philip Walweyn, Senr., Lord of the Manor of Trevisquite, and of the same Church the true patron in right of the inheritance of his wife Johanna.

1415, April 13th - Thomas Hendeman, Priest, S.T.P.,[7] admitted to the Parish Church of St. Mabene, vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Rescowrek, upon the presentation of Thomas Beaumont, Esq.

1445, June 23rd - John Weymond, Rector of St. Mabene,[8] on a commission to enquire into the right of patronage of the Church of St. Tudy.

1457, June 24th - Thomas Colles, B.L., Chaplain,[9] admitted to the Parish Church of St. Mabene, vacant by the death of John Wymound, the last Rector, upon the presentation of John Speccotte, Esq., for this turn the true patron.[10]

[1] Bishop Grandison's Reg., fo. 44. Sir John de Aldestowe, Rector of St. Maben, in 1346 was one of the Commissioners for the installation of Thomas de Burdon in the Priory of Launceston, vacant by the resignation of Adam Knolle.

[2] Ibid. fo. 143. In accordance with a Commission directed by the Bishop to the Dean of Trigg Minor and Sir Ralph Mayndy, Rector of St. Tudy, they inquired into the presentation of Walter de Baunton, and found the presentation in that turn sufficient.

[3] There was an institution cir. 1370, which was probably that of Nicholas Ferrers, but vol. iii of Bishop Brentingham's Reg., on folio 15 of which it was recorded, is unfortunately lost.

[4] Bishop Brentingham's Reg., fo. 66.

[5] Bishop Brentingham's Reg., fo. 73.

[6] Bishop Brentingham's Reg. fo. 81.

[7] Bishop Stafford's Reg., fo. 164.

[8] Bishop Lacy's Reg., vol ii., fo. 217.

[9] Bishop Neville's Reg., fo. 5.

[10] 1457, June 24th. Certificate upon an inquisition to enquire into the vacancy and right of presentation to the Church of St. Maben. The jurors present that the Church is vacant by the death of John Wymond the last Rector, who died the 11th June in the year aforesaid, that John Speccote, Esq., is the true patron for this turn, it being remembered that King Henry V, deceased, last presented by reason of the minority of John Holbeme, son and heir of Johanna daughter of Robert Scobhyll, which said Johanna was the eldest daughter of the said Robert Scobhyll; and that the aforesaid John Speccote, Esq., to whom the right of presentation for this turn belongs is heir of Isabell Speccote his mother, second daughter of the said Robert Scobhyll; and that Thomas Colles, who has been presented, is in every way fit. Ibid. 71.

1477, March 28th - Robert Marke, Chaplain,[1] instituted to the Parish Church of St. Mabene, vacant by the death of Thomas Collys, late Rector, upon the presentation of John Holbeme, gent., the true patron.

Unknown - - John Waryn.

1500, August 31st - Barnard Oldon, Clerk,[2] instituted to the Church of St. Mabene, vacant by the death of John Waryn, last Rector, upon the presentation of Margaret mother of Henry VII, Countess of Richmond and Derby, for this turn the true patroness.

1515, June 13th - Oliver Pole, B.D.,[3] was instituted to the Church of St. Mabene, vacant by the death of Barnard Oldham, the last incumbent, upon the presentation of John Skewys, Humphry Wyngfield, and John Pakyngton, by the grant of Nicholas Specott.

1534, August 29th - Thomas Gresham, Clerk,[4] was admitted to the Rectory of St. Mabene, vacant by the death of Oliver Pole, last rector, upon the presentation of King Henry VIII.

1559, June 23rd - John Kennall, Doctor of Laws,[5] was admitted to the Rectory of St. Maben, vacant by lapse of time.

1583, March 10 - Thomas Ducke, Clerk, B.A.,[6] was admitted to the Rectory of St. Maben, vacant by the resignation of John Kenall, D.L., last incumbent, upon the presentation of the Queen.

1629, June 15th - Thomas Porter, Clerk, M.A.,[7] was admitted to the Rectory of St. Mabyn, vacant by the death of Thomas Ducke, last incumbent, upon the presentation of Elizabeth Porter, widow, relict and administratrix of John Porter deceased, for this turn the true patron by the grant of William Loveys,[8] of the same rectory the true patron.

1668, October 9th - John Hill, Clerk,[9] was admitted to the Rectory of St. Mabyn, vacant by the death of Thomas Porter, last incumbent, upon the presentation of Thomas Tocker, Gent., the true patron.

[1] Bishop Bothe's Reg., fo. 40.

[2] Bishop Redmain's Reg., fo. 16.

[3] Bishop Oldham's Reg., fo. 61.

[4] Bishop Voysey's Reg., fo. 74.

[5] Bishop Alley's Reg., fo. 45.

[6] Bishop Wotton's Reg., fo. 16. Matric. Exeter Coll. Oxford, 20th December 1577, aged 20. Pleb. fil. of Co. Devon. Bur. at St. Maben, 8th June 1629.

[7] Bishop Hall's Reg., fo. 9.

[8] This is an error. The grant was by King James I. (see ante p. 10 n.) Mr. Porter was sequestrated at the time of the rebellion (Walker's Sufferings, part 2, p. 327.), and a Mr. William Treis intruded into the Rectory. Calamy says: "Mr. Treis was reckoned a profound scholar, and his composures extraordinarily good; but he was unhappy in his delivery" (vol. i, p. 355). As Mr. Porter survived to the Restoration he was, of course, re-instated in his Benefice and was buried at St. Maben, 30th September 1668.

[9] Bishop's Reg., N.S., vol. i, fo. 108. In 1664 Richard Loveys and Francis his wife granted the Advowson of the Church of St. Mabyn to George Spry (Ped. Finium, 16th Charles II, Michs.) This was perhaps the next presentation only, and was probably assigned by Mr. Spry to Thomas Tucker.

1681, April 21st - John Hill,[1] was admitted to the Rectory of St. Mabyn, and his previous title corroborated, upon the presentation of King Charles II.

1710, June 9th - Simon Paget, Clerk,[2] M.A., was admitted to the Rectory of St. Mabyn, vacant by the death of John Hill, Clerk, last incumbent, upon the presentation of Hugh Boscawen, Esq., the true patron.

1716, April 25th - Walter Hewgoe, Clerk,[3] was admitted to the Rectory of St. Mabyn, vacant by the resignation of Simon Paget, upon the presentation of Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan, Esq.

1722, February 7th - John Hillman, Clerk, M.A.,[4] was admitted to the Rectory of St. Mabin, vacant by the death of Walter Hewgoe, upon the presentation of Viscount Falmouth.

1726, November 17th Charles Peters, Clerk, M.A.,[5] was admitted to the Rectory of St. Mabin, vacant by the death of John Hilman, upon the presentation of Viscount Falmouth.

1774, December 21st Nicholas Boscawen, D.D.,[6] was admitted to the Rectory of St. Mabyn, vacant by the death of Charles Peters, the last Rector, upon the presentation of the Right Honble. Hugh Viscount Falmouth, the true patron.

[1] Bishop's Reg., N.S., vol. iii, fo. 9. Son of Michael Hill of Croane in Egloshayle. He published two sermons, one preached at St. Mary le Bow, London, in 1679, on the Apostacy of the Church of Rome, &c., and the other before the Justices of Assize at Launceston in 1693. See Bibl. Cornub., vol. i, p. 240. Bur. at St. Maben 20th February 1709.

[2] Ibid. vol. v, fo. 31. Matric. Pembroke Coll., Oxford, 1685, aged 19, son of Simon Paget of Chipping Norton, co. Oxford (poor Scholar) B.A. 8th December 1691, M.A., 16th April 1695.

[3] Ibid. fo. 91. Of Queen's Coll., Cambridge, B.A., 1688, Rector of Michaelstow, 1695 to 1712. See post.

[4] Ibid 156. 1722, April 22nd. Upon an inquisition taken concerning the right of patronage, promoted by Viscount Falmouth against George Prince of Wales, it was found that the said Viscount Falmouth was the true patron, and that the Rectory had become vacant two months before.

[5] Bishop's Reg., N.S, vol. vi, fo. 50. Charles Peters was educated at the Grammar School at Tregony, and matriculated at Exeter Coll., Oxford, 3rd April 1707, aged 16, described as "the son of Richard Peters, Pleb., of Tregonny," B.A. 27th October 1710, M.A. 5th June 1713. In 1714-18 he was presented by Elizabeth Baroness Mohun to the small Rectory of Boconnoc, on which he resided until 1723, when he removed to Bratton Clovelly, and afterwards, in 1726, he was instituted to St. Maben. Whilst resident at Boconnoc he built the south front of the Parsonage House, with the apartments behind it, which have been since altered and the house converted into a residence for the Steward. He held Bratton Clovelly, both with Boconnoc and St. Mabyn. In 1751 he published a Dissertation on the Book of Job, and about six years afterwards a new edition was published with corrections. Meanwhile a controversy arose with Dr. Warburton, then Dean of Bristol, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, which was conducted by Mr. Peters with great learning, ability, and temper, whilst the Dean, for what he lacked in argument he endeavoured to make up by haughty supercilionsness. Mr. Peters died 11th February 1774, and was buried at St. Mabyn two days afterwards. Mr. George Browne of Bodmin notes Mr. Peters's death in his diary, as that of "a very worthy, good, and great man." Mr. Peters also published a volume of Sermons and left in M.S. a further reply to Dr. Warburton. (Nichol's Literary Illustrations, vol. viii, p. 633. Gent.'s Mag., &c., vol. lxv, 2, p. 1085.)

[6] Ibid. vol. ix, fo. 118. Inducted 3rd March 1775 (G. B.) of Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, M.A., 1745, S. T. P. 1753, 5th son of Hugh 1st Viscount Falmouth, born 16th August 1720. He was also Dean of St. Burian. Married Jane Hatton daughter of .... Woodward of Stratford upon Avon, and left issue a son of his own name. Dr. Boscawen died at Quendon, Essex, 4th July 1793 (Gent.'s Mag.)

1793, November 21st Charles Kempe, Clerk,[1] admitted to the Rectory of St. Mabyn, vacant by the death of the Hon. and Rev. Nicholas Boscawen, D.D., upon the presentation of the Right Hon. George Evelyn Viscount Falmouth, the true patron.

1818, May 22nd - Granville Leveson-Gower, Clerk,[2] admitted to the Rectory of St. Mabyn, vacant by the death of Charles Kempe, last incumbent, upon the presentation of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falmouth.

1842, March 12th - George Henry Somerset, Clerk, M.A.,[3] was licensed by the Bishop a Public Preacher in and throughout the Diocese of Exeter, who immediately afterwards admitted him to the Rectory of St. Mabyn, vacant by the death of Granville Leveson-Gower, the last incumbent.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The Parish Church (see Plate XLII) is dedicated to St. Mabena, one of the daughters of Brychan. It consists of: a chancel of two bays, slightly projecting eastwards, nave of five bays, and north and south aisles to both; a western tower, and south porch. (see Plate XLIII, fig I.) The interior was barbarously altered by the late Rector Mr. Leveson-Gower soon after his institution in 1818. He reduced the floors of the chancel, nave and aisles to one common level, and all the ancient family monuments were destroyed. The aisles are divided from the chancel and nave by monolith granite columns supporting four-centred arches, somewhat more pointed than is usual.

The eastern window of the Chancel, which is a large and good example of the style, is of five lights, in two compartments of two lights each, 5 fo., with a quatrefoil in the head, the space above the middle light being filled with mullioned tracery. The window is filled with painted glass in memory of the late Francis John Hext of Tredethy, sometime Rector of Helland, and Margaret his wife.[4] On the north side of the altar is a piscina with drain complete. A pulpit, in Caen stone, carved, has been set up in the chancel. The work is fairly well executed, but the pulpit is small and undignified.

[1] Bishop's Reg., N.S., vol. x, fo. 90. Second son of Charles Kempe of Cingsillick (see ped. of KEMPE, Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p. 77.) He was Curate of St. Tudy from 1765 to 1781.

[2] Ibid, vol. xi, fo. 102. Fourth son of Admiral John Leveson-Gower (son by the 3rd marriage of John 1st Earl Gower) by Frances eldest daughter of Admiral Edward Boscawen. Mr. Gower was born in 1788. Of Trinity Coll., Cambridge, B.A., 1808, M.A. 1812, died 28th September 1841, bur. at St. Mabyn, M. I. No. 14.

[3] Ibid. vol. xi, fo. 180. Eldest son of Lord Arthur John Henry Somerset (fifth son of Henry 5th Duke of Beaufort, K. G.) by Elizabeth eldest daughter of George Evelyn, 3rd Viscount Falmouth, born 1809. Of Jesus Coll., Cambridge, M.A., 1818. Mr. Somerset, in 1835, married Phillida Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Pratt Call of Whitford, co. Cornwall, Bart., and has issue.

[4] It is noted in the Parish Register under the year 1808. "I paid eleven guineas for new Chancel Window in St. Mabyn Church in July. Charles Kempe, Rector."

GROUND PLAN OF ST MABEN CHURCH

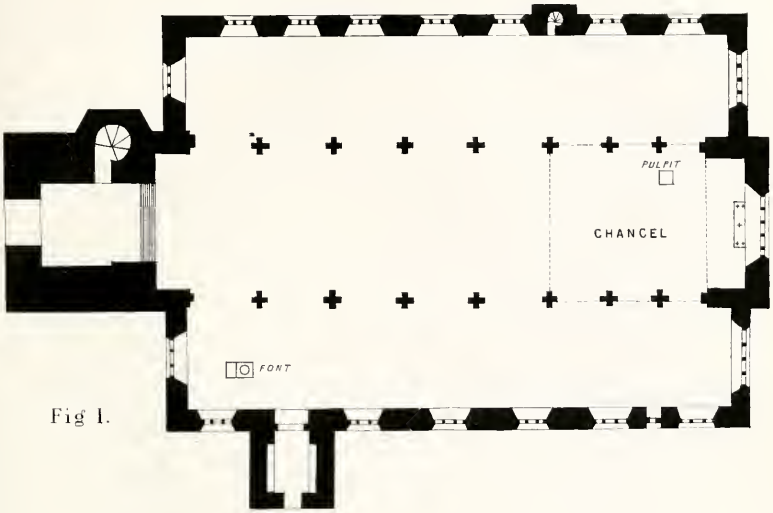
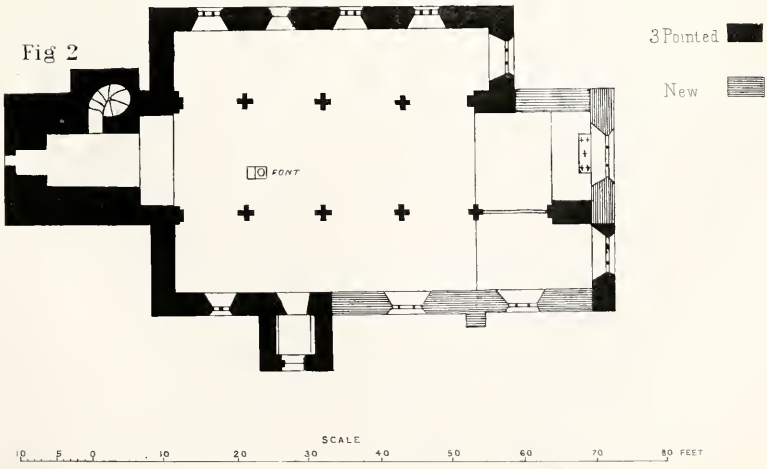


Fig 1.

GROUND PLAN OF MICHAELSTOW CHURCH

Fig 2



Maclure & Macdonald Lith^rs London

There is a Priest's door in the second bay of the south aisle and a north door in the next to the westernmost bay of the north aisle. The aisles are lighted by eastern windows, four-light, divided into two compartments, the heads being filled with mullioned tracery, three-light windows, of different type, at the western ends, and a three-light 5 fo. ogee window in each bay, except where interrupted by the doors. There was formerly an altar at the east end of each aisle. The piscina of that in the north aisle has been plastered over, but that in the south aisle yet remains open, though concealed by a high pew. The rood loft staircase in the north wall, for which there is an external turret, is walled up. All the roofs are of the cradle pattern and good of the kind.

The tower arch, which is circular and lofty, is walled up. On the north side is a large quatrefoil opening from the stair turret looking into the Church. The font, which is placed at the western end of the south aisle, is First Pointed. It is square, the sides being slightly panelled with pointed arches. It has a circular bowl and stands on a similar stem, raised on a step.

The tower, which is 75 ft. in height, is of three stages, battlemented and pinnacled; the pinnacles, which appear to be of modern work, are surmounted by crosses, as are also the gables of the Church. The tower has a demi-octagonal stair turret at the north east angle. The bell chamber stage is lighted by a three-light 5 fo. traceried window on each face, and there is a small, plain arched, window on the middle stage, whilst the lower stage has a four-light 5 fo. window in two compartments, with a quatrefoil in the head. The external door is of fine workmanship in Catacluse stone. The moulding is continuous, the deep cavetto being filled with strawberry leaves and quatrefoils. The hoodmoulding is terminated by figures of Angels bearing shields, that on the north charged with a Castle, and that on the south with the arms of Lucombe of Bodmin and Helligan: Ar. a saltier sa. between four estoiles gu. Over the door of the south porch is a bracket for a statue.

The angles of the tower are ornamented at each string-course with small figures. At the south-west angle, on the uppermost string-course, appears to be the figure of a man with long hair and bearded, having some animal at his feet. Upon the middle string-course is some grinning monster, and upon the lower one a talbot.[1] At the north-west angle, on the upper string-course, is a figure with full drapery holding a (lamb?) On the middle string-course is a ram's head, and on the lower one a bear muzzled.[2] At the north-east upper angle the figure is set off the string-course on the eastern side because of the turret stairs. It represents a figure holding an open book, said by tradition to represent a lady of the Heligan family. The figure on the middle string-course is a winged dragon, and that on the lower a (sheep?) At the south-east angle, on the upper string-course, is the figure of a man bearing a staff with an animal at his feet; that on the middle string-course is another winged dragon; whilst on the lower is the figure of an eagle rising but chained to the tower with an iron chain.

[1] The cognizance of Hamley of Treblethick? This family bore for their arms: ar. three talbots az.

[2] This is probably the cognizance of Barrett of Tregarden, seated there when the tower was built. They bore: ar. a chev. engrailed between three bears passant sa., muzzled or.; and a bear's head muzzled for a crest. See post.

The tower in 6th of Edward VI possessed four bells,[1] there is now a ring of six. Until recast in 1787, there were five only. The casting was effected in a garden adjoining the village green, still called the "Bell garden." The second bell was cracked a few years ago in consequence of being struck by lightning, which also injured the tower, and was recast in London. The present bells bear the following inscriptions:

1st. I. P. ⋮ C. P 1787
2nd. C. & G. MEARS, FOUNDERS, LONDON 1854
3rd. I. P. ⋮ C. P 1787
4th. I. P. ⋮ C. P. 1787. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD.
5th. I. P. ⋮ C. P. 1787. JOHN BAWDEN SAMUEL PHILP.
6th. I. P. ⋮ C. P. 1787. JOHN SLYMAN & ANTHONY GUY.

This Church formerly contained many fine monuments, but it was entirely gutted by Mr. Leveson-Gower, the late Rector. The floor was reduced to a dead level throughout, and the church now arranged in a most extraordinary manner. All the old monuments were moved, partly to the old parsonage and partly to the new. Some portions of them were lying about the premises at the former place for many years, and fragments were seen there within the last ten years.[2] The following inscriptions we have recovered from fragments found in a hole in the Tower.

On an oval slab of black marble, which formed a portion of one of the monuments removed from the Church.

1. In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Silly, the wife of Joseph Silly of Heligan, Gent., and daughter of Robert Shapeote of the City of Dublin, Esq., who died the third Day of August 1679.[3]

2. Some fragments of a very handsome monument in memory of William Hamley of Treblethick, consisting of two beautiful figures of weeping angels, which formed supporters to the monument, painted and gilt. Also a portion of the escutcheon of Arms with an Esquire's helmet surmounted by a Crest: a talbot sa. The Arms of Hamley: ar. three talbots sa. (should be az., probably discoloured) differenced with a mullet, impaling ar. in the dexter chief (the rest of the escutcheon being broken off and lost) a roundel sa.—Inscription:

Subtus jacet quicquid mortale fuit
Gulielmi Hamley
Viri non uno in laudis genere spectabilis
Prosapia enim longa oriundus gentilitiam nobilitatem
Cum humilitate conjunxit
Magnatibus non ignotus cujuscunq; ord'is hominibus

[1] Augmentation Office, Church Goods, 6th Edward VI, $\frac{1}{51}$.

[2] Information received from William Clemence, aged seventy years, an old inhabitant of parish, in 1865.

[3] C. S. Gilbert has printed this inscription. He says the monument stood in the north aisle, whereon were the arms of Silly impaled with: ar. a Chev. between three Castles, sa. (Hist. Cornwall, vol. ii, p. 615.) Instead of "impaled with," it is presumed we should read "impaling."

Familiariter usus est
Ille Ecclesiam amavit illum Respublica honoribus affecit
Et pium erga Deum, et principi fidelem
Fortem rapuit fortibus invisus morbus
Vxore, Liberis Patriâ desideratum
Ob. April 12° A.D. 1711. Ætatis 42°
P. Rebecca Conjux.

Repair'd at the joint expense of Mr. Osbertus Hamley of London in the parish of Duke Street St. James, and Mr. John Hamley of Lostwithiel. A.D. 1819.[1]

3. To the Memory of James Bligh
(late of Stone in this parish) who departed this life
the 24th day of March 1811, in the 73rd year of his age.[2]

C. S. Gilbert records that the south aisle contained monuments inscribed to Margaret wife of Giles Hamley, Gent., and daughter of Reginald Billing, who died in 1637; and Thomas Hamley of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., who died at Wokingham in Berkshire in 1656. He also says that in the same aisle was laid a brass plate with the following inscription:

4. Here lies the body of the lady Grace Carnsew, the daughter of Arthur Fowell of Fowelscombe, Esq., deceased, first married unto Richard Barrett of Tregarden, Esq., and, secondly, married unto Sir Richard Carnsew of Bokelly, Knt., who finished a most pious and exemplary life the 7th day of July 1656, and of her age 73.

After whose virtues, if the curious ask,
Angels assume the theme, and Saints the task.

Gilbert adds: (in the north aisle,) "is a large brass plate, on which, among other ornaments, are engraved the arms of Godolphin: it is inscribed to the memories of two infant sons of William Godolphin, Esq., interred here in the years 1631 and 1632. Near the altar are several monumental stones, in recordation of the Michel family."

5. In memory of John and Reginald Bligh both sons of Richard Bligh of Tinten in the Parish of St. Udy, Gent., and Jane his wife is this stone placed. Here John was buried underneath the 30th day of Nov. In the year of Our Lord 1739. In the 25th year of his age. Reginald was buried in the Parish Church of Allington near Bridport, in Dorsetshire, the 10th day of June in the year of Our Lord 1741, in the 24th year of his age.

6. A stone with the inscription, "27th Maye 1656." The following entry in the Parish Register probably has reference to it:—"Thomas Hamley of the Inner Temple, London, Gent., eldest son unto Giles Hamley of this Parish, Gent., died at Wokingham in the Co. of Berks, the 25 and was buried 27 Maye 1656."

[1] This monument is mentioned by C. S. Gilbert as at the east end of the south aisle, but he does not give the inscription.

[2] This inscription has been printed by C. S. Gilbert, and he adds that the monument bore the arms of Bligh. Hist. of Cornwall, vol ii, p. 615.

7. Here lies the Body of Joseph Lang of little Trevisquite in this Par: who was bury'd the 4 day of May Anno Domini 1769, in the 47 year of his age.

8. Here lies the body of Richard the Son of Richard & Agnes Philip of this Par: who was buried the 26 of June in ye year 1743. Ætatis suæ 31.

9. Memento Mori

Nigh this Stone lyeth ye Body of Mary Peard of this Par: who was buried October the ninth in ye year of Our Lord 1774, aged 72.

10. Without name or date:

They joyed & grieved lov'd & liv'd both in one
The one not beeinge the other is as none
When death stroke her hee felt an equal smart
He hers shee his both but one loving heart
As to a center still his thoughts bend hither
Shee dead hee lives yet both intombed togeather.

In the Church Yard.

11. This Stone is erected in memory of John Martyn Bligh Esqr of the Parish of Bodmin, formerly of Stone in this Parish, who departed this life on the 6th day of May 1834, in the 54th year of his age.

Also in memory of Catherine, daughter of the said John Martyn Bligh and Mary Edyvean Bligh his wife, who died the 2nd day of July 1828. Aged 13 years.

12. Here lies the Body of Josias ye son of John and Alice Toker of the Par. of St. Tudy who was buried ye 4 day of March An^o Dom. 1767, in the 24th year of his age.

Here also lies the Body of John Toker, the father of Josias, who was buried ye 27 Day of Decem. An^o Dom. 1775.

13. Here lies the Body of Mrs. Joan Andrew (wife of Mr. Christopher Andrew of this Par:) who departed this life ye 25th Day of Oct. 1778. In the 42 year of her age.

14. Underneath this Stone lies the Body of the Rev^nd G. Leveson Gower. M.A. 23 years Rector of this Parish. He died Sep^t the 28th 1841, aged 54 years.

15. Sacred to the memory of Louisa Bessy, who died Septr 26 1845, aged 24 years.

Mary Georgina, who died at Cannes April 25th 1867, aged 27 years.

Blanche Emma, who died at Pau Octr 26 1867, aged 19 years.

Arthur Wm Henry, who died April 26th 1869, aged 26 years.

Children of the Revd George Somerset & Phillida Elizabeth his wife. All died in faith. Thanks be to God which giveth us the Victory through Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Also in memory of George Edward, Lieut. R. N., son of the above, who died at Cape Town Jan. 19th 1870, aged 25 years.

16. I. H. S.
In memory of Charles Henry Harris, infant son of John and Emily Peter of Colquite. Born April 25th. Died August 25th 1863. He shall gather the Lambs with his arm.

17. Joseph George Thompson, Lieut. R.N. Died July 16th 1827, aged 44 years.
Joseph George Thompson, Surgeon, Died August 26th 1855, aged 29 years.
Betsy Gaved, Died March 31st 1870, aged 75 years.

ALTAR PLATE.

In 1552 the Parishioners of St. Maben possessed "a chalice of sylver parcel gilte, and one other chalice of sylver:"[1] but these ornaments of the Church no longer remain. The altar plate now consists of: a cup with a cover, a paten, two flagons, and an alms' dish, all being of silver, and the cup and cover gilt.

The cup was not intended for a chalice but as an ordinary drinking vessel on festive occasions. It is of elegant form, 13 inches in height, the cover being surmounted by a boy, nude, holding a shield; the mouth of the cup is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The bowl and cover are engraved in an Arabesque style, with birds and foliage, the birds consisting of two storks and another bird, and the stem and foot are ornamented in repoussé work. It bears the Hall mark of 1576, the maker's mark being a pair of compasses enclosing a mullet.

The paten is plain with simple rims, and is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. On the back of it is inscribed "Ex dono E. H. gent. hujus Ecclesiæ Guardiani 1702." The Hall mark is of the same year, and the maker's mark R.O. in roman letters, being the two first letters of his surname.

The two flagons are alike, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and engraved on the front "Church of St. Mabyn, A.D. 1757." They are not properly *flagons*, as they are made without lips, or spouts. As, however, as shewn by the stamps, the lion's head erased and the Britannia; with the year mark for 1756-7, they are of the standard silver, previous to the Act of 6th George III., which contains 11oz. 10dwts. of silver in the pound troy, instead of 11oz. 2dwts. as afterwards sanctioned, we may conclude they were made for sacred use. The maker's mark is "J. W." in cursive characters, being the initial letters of his christian and surname.

The alms' dish is plain with simple moulded edges. Around the dish is engraven "The gift of Nathaniel Lang to the use of St. Mabyn Church." The Hall mark is of the year 1765-6, the maker's mark being "W. F." in cursive characters, being his initials, as in the last case.

[1] Queen's Remb. Office. Church Goods, Cornwall $\frac{1}{50}$

PARISH REGISTERS.

The old Registers of this parish consist of two volumes. The first volume is intituled: "The Register Booke of names & surnames of all them that were christened wedded & buried w^th^in the pish of Saint Maben Anno Dom^i^ 1562."

The entries from the commencement in 1562 to 1598 are in the same handwriting, shewing the entries thus far to have been transcribed from earlier records. They are all in English. The book seems to have been kept with tolerable regularity until 1645, between which date and 1664 few entries of baptisms were made. There are no records of marriages from 1641 to 1646. In the latter year, one; in 1647 and 1648, nil; in 1649, one; from 1650 to 1653 inclusive, nil; in 1654, four; afterwards with greater regularity. There are three entries of burials in 1645, one in 1646, and no other until 1653, when five occur; after which the entries are made with more order. This volume extends to 1758, and is in good condition, having been rebound, as recorded on the title page, in 1703, by:

JOHN BEWES, GEORGE HAMLEY, } Churchwardens,

Whose names deserve to be held in remembrance.

The second volume commences in 1758, and extends to 1812. There are no entries of marriages after 1790.

The earliest names in these registers are Browne, Hamley, Tamlyn, Billing, Barrett, Poyle, Cardew, Tresloget, Hill, and Arundell.

CHAPELS.

There were two domestic Chapels in this parish, one at Colquite, and the other at Heligan. In 1373, Sir Richard Cergeaux received from the Bishop a license to have the Divine Offices celebrated in his presence by a fit Priest in all his Chapels within the diocese for one year,[1] and the following year this license was renewed,[2] and on the 16th November 1379, a similar license was granted to the said Sir Richard Sergeaux and his wife, specifically for their Chapel within their Manor of Kilquid in the parish of St. Mabene,[3] and on 1st May 1425, Bishop Lacy granted a like license to Robert Treatte[4] and his wife, for the Chapel of St. Mary of Kilquyt, in the parish of St. Mabene. On the 24th of October 1374, a similar license was granted to Reginald Heligan and his wife, for the Chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary, within his Manor of Helygane, in the parish of St. Maben.

[1] Bishop Brentingham's Reg., fo. 41.

[2] Ibid, fo. 62.

[3] Ibid, fo. 77.

[4] This was some occupant during the time of Sir John Marny.

CHARITIES.—ALMSHOUSES.

William Parker, described as of St. Mabyn, Esq., by his will, dated 4th July 1688, after devising to his sons, William Parker and Robert Parker, his lands in Tredinnick, and giving a few small legacies, bequeathed all the residue of his personal estate to Sir John Molesworth, Knight, and others, in trust for his two said sons, under certain limitations, and in the event of his said sons both dying without lawful issue, after giving several legacies, he bequeathed £100 more to be bestowed on an Almshouse for the poor of St. Mabyn; residue to his daughter Opie if she survived her husband, but not otherwise; and appointed the said trustees executors of his will.

The history of this legacy is very extraordinary, and will, we think, be read with interest.

All the trustees renounced the trust and refused to prove the will, and administration, with will annexed, was granted on 10th September 1688, to William Parker, eldest son of the testator. The said testator died possessed of considerable personal estate subject to the payment of the legacies, and, in particular, of a mortgage term of 2,000 years in the capital messuage of Trequites, in St. Mabyn, for securing the sum of £1,500 with interest, which being more than the value of the mortgaged premises the said William Parker, the son, applied for and obtained from the Court of Chancery a decree of foreclosure. Both William and Robert Parker having died without issue, the contingent bequests in their father's will took effect. John Anstis, Garter King of Arms, obtained possession of Trequites, and surrendered it to Elizabeth Opie as residuary legatee, which she released to her son, John Opie, by Indenture dated 27th June 1717, who thereby became liable for the payment of the various legacies. Such legacies, however, were not paid, and the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of St. Mabyn, and the other legatees under the will of William Parker, in 1743 filed a Bill in Chancery against the said John Opie and John Anstis. The case came on for hearing on 26th June 1750, when it was decreed that it should be referred to Mr. Edwards, one of the Masters of the Court, to compute interest on the £100 given to be bestowed on an Almshouse, from Lady-day 1718, at £5 per cent. per annum, and also to take account of what was due to the other legatees; that the mortgage foreclosed should be sold to the best purchaser, and that a scheme should be laid before the Master for the application of what should be coming to the Charity. The Master reported, on 17th February 1755, that he had computed the sum due to the Charity and the legacies, from Lady-day 1718 to 5th April 1755, *being old Lady-day*, and that the whole amounted to £2,092 14s. 11d.; that he had advertised the estate to be sold, and that the best offer he had received was £1,450, which had not been accepted; therefore the consideration of the scheme for the Charity had been deferred. On 11th June 1755 it was decreed that a Receiver should be appointed to the estate, that John Opie should deliver up possession, and that he should pay the sum of £1,095, the balance

reported to be due from him, to the Accountant-general. One Christopher Bawden of St. Mabyn, Yeoman, was appointed Receiver.

The matter now stood over for nearly forty years, when a bill was filed in Chancery to revive the original suit, all the parties to which had died: from which bill it appeared that John Opie never paid the sum of £1,095, in accordance with the decree of 11th June 1755, and had been committed to the Fleet Prison for defaulit, and that he died in the Prison, having made his will and appointed Rachel Opie his wife executrix,[1] who proved the will: the said Rachel soon afterwards died, having made her will and appointed her daughter, by a former husband, Rachel (then the wife of William Hulke) executrix, who proved the same. That Christopher Bawden let the estate and received the rents, but never rendered any account into Chancery, but that upon certain representations of Sir John Molesworth that he was entitled to rents, paid him a sum of £200, and that the said Christopher died about the year 1770, having a sum of about £100 balance in his hands, which had never been paid. That upon his death Sir John Molesworth took upon himself to receive the rents until his death in 1775, and that he never rendered any account of the same. That Christopher Bawden, during the period of his Receivership, had let the estate to one Mr. Tucker, and that in 1770, one Alexander Menhinnet had made an arrangement with Tucker for his corn and stock, and had entered into possession of the estate, and that not only had he not ever paid any rent but that he had cut great quantities of timber from off the estate; and the said plaintiff prayed that the suit might be revived, and the representatives of the parties called upon to answer to the matters in question, which was decreed accordingly.[2]

After various intermediate orders and decrees by a decree, dated 3rd March 1792, the case was referred to a Master (Ord.) to adjust the accounts, and on 7th May 1794, he made his report and certified that the sum due to the various Legatees on 5th April 1794, amounted altogether to £3,827 1s. 11d.; that he had advertised the estate to be sold, and that it had been purchased by Henry Hooper for the sum of £2,205, which purchase had been confirmed, and the amount paid to the Accountant General; that he had postponed the consideration of any scheme for the application of the legacy and interest due to the poor of St. Mabyn, as directed by the decree of 20th June 1750, until the exact sum to be paid in respect to such legacy could be ascertained, and that the sum available would not meet all the claims in full. It was accordingly ordered, on 25th June 1794, that the claims should be abated in proportion, and that the Master do settle the proportions in which they are to be abated.[3]

We cannot trace that any scheme was ever settled in Chancery, but on 10th February 1795 the Master reported, *inter alia*, that on apportioning the estate he found that the proportion due to the Churchwardens and Overseers of St. Maben, being the amount of the legacy and interest at 4 per cent. per annum, was £370 10s. 7d.,[4] which amount, on 2nd March 1796, was accordingly paid to Messrs. John Slyman and Thomas Olver, Church-

[1] See Pedigree of Opie, Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, p. 53.
[2] Chancery Bills and Answers 1758—1800, No. 176.
[3] Chancery Decrees, Book A. 1793, p. 551.
[4] Chancery Reports, 1795, Hil. Letter G.

wardens, and Christopher Andrew and John Rowe, Overseers of the Poor.[1] An alms house was soon afterward built in the Church Town for the accommodation of several occupants, having on its front a slate slab, bearing the following inscription: "This building was erected in pursuance of the will of Wm. Parker, Esq. The ground upon which it is built is the gift of Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bart. of Pencarrow."[2] As early 1838 it had been diverted from its purpose as an alms house, and was used by the Parish as an ordinary workhouse; consequently when the new Poor Law Act, creating Unions, came into operation, it being no longer required for this purpose, it was, by deed dated 18th November 1843, sold to Messrs. Richard Hambly Andrew, James Andrew and Christopher Andrew, and the purchase money applied in aid of the rates. The whole now, partly by devise and partly by purchase, is vested in Mr. Richard Hamley Andrew of Tredinnick.

Mayne Charity.—William Mayne of Polglase in this parish by his will, proved in the year 1818,[3] bequeathed to John Kempe, Clerk, then Rector of St. Maben, the sum of £100, the interest to be applied annually in the education of William Mayne, Mary Tabb, and Joseph Belmore, poor children of the said parish, the management to be vested in the said John Kempe, his heirs and executors for ever. The Charity Commissioners have appointed as Official Trustees the Rector and Churchwardens for the time being, and the sum of £101 5s. 4d. is invested in Consols in their names, the interest whereof is applied to educational purposes.

Godolphin Charity.—Although through some mischance or mismanagement this Charity, which would have been a very valuable one, has been lost to the parish, its remarkable history can scarcely fail to be read without interest.

Sir William Godolphin, second son of Sir William Godolphin of Tregarden, previously to his going to Madrid as Ambassador at that Court, did by a writing under his hand declare his intention of leaving a sum of £3,000 for the education and maintenance of poor scholars, the relief of decayed and virtuous gentlemen, or other pious uses, under the direction of certain persons therein named, and did also express his intention of giving £20 to the poor of Camelford, £10 to the poor of Liskeard, and a like sum to the poor of St. Maben. Before his death at Madrid in 1696 being, as is alleged, surrounded by Friars, Priests, and Jesuits, as he lay bed-ridd, was influenced to execute, about 30th March in that year, a notarial instrument, whereby he appointed Don Matthias des Escolar, Abbot of the Basillians, Geronimo Guerero, Procurator General of the Jesuits, Don Balthazar de Cabredo, a secular Priest, and Don Antonio de Cendoya, a Lawyer, to be what are called his Testamentarios, which is explained in the instrument to be for the purpose that as soon as he should be dead those persons should make his last Will, expressing therein the gifts and legacies which he had communicated to them, giving to each of such persons a legacy for what are called superstitions uses and constituting his soul his universal heir. In the latter end of June or beginning of July following, Sir William Godolphin made a

[1] Chancery Reports, 1796, Hil., Letter I.
[2] Charity Commissioners' Report, 1838.
[3] In Archdeaconry Court of Cornwall.

nuncupative will, whereby he gave to his nephew Francis Godolphin all his lands in England, together with £7,000 in money, and besides £1,000 each to his four children: and to Elizabeth wife of Charles Godolphin, Esq., younger brother of the first Earl Godolphin, and sister of the said Francis, £4,000, and to the said Charles £1,000, with a few other legacies. He died soon afterwards, and administration with will annexed (no executor having been named) was granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on 26th November 1696, (223 Bond) to the above mentioned Francis Godolphin and Elizabeth Godolphin, the two principal legatees named in the said nuncupative will. An attempt having been made to set up the said Notarial Act, proceedings were instituted to set it aside and confirm the letters of administration: and a private Act of Parliament was obtained to the same end, in which it was provided, *inter alia*, that the sum of £3040, the aggregate amount of the aforesaid charitable gifts, should be paid in moieties to the administrator and administratrix, who should give their separate bonds in Chancery for the disposal of the said moneys in conformity with the intention of the Donor, and that such bonds should not be discharged except upon the certificate of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, or the Lord Keeper, that the money had been vested, or disposed of, to such pious and charitable uses as might answer the intentions of the Donor.

After the Act had passed in the House of Commons, and whilst it was passing through the House of Lords, Francis Godolphin added a codicil in his will, dated 14th March 1697, in which he declared his desire that the sum of £1500, mentioned in the said Act to be disposed of by him, should, if the said Act passed, be laid out by his executors for a Free School, or for a Hospital in the Parish of St. Mabyn, near Tregarden, in the County of Cornwall, and that it might be in memory of his dear uncle, Sir William Godolphin.

On 2nd August 1699, the Master in Chancery, to whom the matter was referred (Sir John Hoskyns), reported that Charles Godolphin and Francis Godolphin should, before the 8th April 1701, enter respectively into recognizances in the court in the sum of £3040, for the due application of the sums given for charities, the former to pay £10 for the poor of Liskeard and £10 for the Poor of St. Mabyn, and £1500 to be applied for the education of the poor, &c., as provided in the above mentioned Act, to the satisfaction of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the same, *mutatis mutandis*, for Francis Godolphin, except that he should pay £20 to the poor of Camelford instead of the two sums to Liskeard and St. Maben. On 14th February 1703-4, the said Master reported that the Archbishop of Canterbury had certified that the payments to the Parishes of Liskeard and St. Maben had been duly made and the sum of £1500 disposed of by Charles Godolphin and Elizabeth his wife to his satisfaction, and the recognizance given by them was accordingly vacated.[2]

Francis Godolphin, however, died before 8th April 1701, and we are unable to trace

[1] Chancery Reports, 1699, Letter G.

[2] Charles Godolphin was M.P. for Helston, and appropriated a considerble portion of the £1500 for charitable uses in that Borough. He also gave £100 to a subscription raised for the maintenance and education of Sir Robert Henley, Bart, who died in 1740, s.p., when the title became extinct. Moreover Charles Godolphin dying s.p., both he and Elizabeth his wife devoted a considerable portion of their wealth for charitable purposes. By a part of it the Godolphin Grammar School at Hammersmith was founded in 1856.

that any recognizance was entered into by him or his representatives touching these charitable bequests, although, as concerning his estate, there were proceedings in the court of Chancery extending over twenty years. It is stated, however, in Gilbert's Returns of 1786, in which the charity is entered as the gift of *Lord* Godolphin and consisting of £1,000 for the purchase of the land and £500 for building, that the money was offered to be paid to the Rev. Mr. Peters between thirty and forty years previously, who refused the principal because no interest was allowed.

SCHOOLS.

The only school in the parish is the National School. Under the authority of the Act 5th Victoria, for affording further facilities for the conveyance and endowment of sites for schools, George Henry, Earl of Falmouth, the Rev. the Hon. John Evelyn Boscawen, of Wotton, county Surrey, and Evelyn Boscawen his son, by deed poll dated 31st July 1846, and inrolled in Chancery,[1] granted to the Archdeacon of Cornwall and the Rector of St. Mabyn a piece of land adjoining the road leading to Egloshayle, as a site for a school for poor persons in the parish of St. Mabyn and such other poor persons as the committee of managers may think fit, and for a residence for a master or mistress, or both, of the said schools. It is provided that these schools shall be always in union with the "Incorporated Society for the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Church of England;" that the master and mistress shall hold their appointments at the discretion of the Earl of Falmouth, his heirs and assigns, being members of the Church of England, and the Rector of St. Mabyn; that the Rector of the parish shall have the care and direction of the religious instruction of the scholars; and that, in other respects, the management of the school shall be vested in a committee consisting of the Rector, his Curates, if appointed by him, the Earl of Falmouth and his heirs males, and the Churchwardens, if, respectively, members of the Church of England.

The school was constructed for the accommodation of 112 children, 56 of each sex. It is now conducted upon the mixed principle by a certificated master, and there are about 70 names in the books.

MANOR OF KILCOED, *alias* KILCOYT, *alias* KILQUYT, *alias* COLQUITE.

The manner of spelling the name of this Lordship has to some extent varied. In Domesday it is written Chilcoit. It was one of the manors granted to the Earl of Moreton under whom it was held by Richard [de Tracy,] and in the time King Edward was held by one Colo.

[1] Rot. Claus. 1846. Part 104, No. 4.

"The Earl holds one manor which is called Chilcoit, which was held by Colo on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and it renders gild for one hide and half. This ten ploughs can plough. This is held by Richard of the Earl. Thereof Richard has one virgate and two ploughs, and the villans have the rest of the land and one plough. There Richard has six villans, and eight bordars, and three bond servants, and four animals, and eight pigs, and sixty sheep, and twenty acres of brushwood, and forty acres of pasture; and the value per annum is 20s., and when the Earl received 40s."[1]

Thomas de Tracy, living in 1260, married Isolda daughter and heir of Andrew de Cardinan, son and heir of Robert, who held two Baronies in Cornwall, containing seventy-one Knights' fees; and the daughter and heir of whose second son, Robert, married Odo de Treverbyn.[2] Thomas de Tracy appears to have died s.p., and Isolda, in her widowhood, conveyed the lands to Oliver de Dinham, or Dinam, who died (1299) leaving Joceus de Dinham his son and heir aged 24 years.[3] He died two years later seized, besides of various manors and lands in Devon and Cornwall, of some twenty Knights' fees in the latter County, of which Richard de Ceresceaux (Sergeaux) held of him one and half fees in Kilcoyt.[4] These fees in chief continued to be held by the Dinham family and their heirs for several centuries, if not until military tenures were abolished. Richard Sergeaux died in, or before, 1307, seized of this manor and the manor of Lanrethou (Lanreath) which he held of the heir of Joceus de Dynham, then a minor in the wardship of the King, as of the Barony of Cardinham, by the service of five and half Knights, and by making suit at the Court at Cardinham three weeks by three weeks. An extent of the possessions of Richard Cerizeaux was taken at Lanrethou on 6th February 1st Edward II (1307-8), which gives us a very interesting account of the then condition, and the value, of the manor. The jury say upon their oaths that in the manor of Kilcoit is one messuage with a garden, and the value per annum is 2s., that there are four score acres of arable land, value per annum 20s., price per acre 3d.; that there are six acres of meadow, value per annum 3s., price per acre 6d.; that there are ten acres of pasture, value per annum 20d., price per acre 2d.; and fifty acres of high wood with the pasture, value per annum 10s.; and that there are two water mills for corn, value per annum 60s.; and that there are there six free tenants who render per annum 15s. at the usual quarterly terms by equal payments; and that there are there nineteen conventionaries who render per annum £5 4s. 8d., at the said four quarterly terms, and each of the conventionaries owe ploughing for one day in winter, the value of which work is 3s. 2d., and for each person 2d., that they owe mowing for one day in autumn for food for the lord, and that the value for all is 19d., and for the work of each 1d.; and they owe carriage for the corn of the lord for one day in autumn, and the value of all is 3s. 2d., and of each man's work 2d.; and that there are there seven natives who render per annum 76s. 2d. at the said four terms, and that each of the said native's work per annum is the same as the conventionaries', and that the value of their work is 2s. 11d., and the price of the work for each 5d.; and they say that the pleas and perquisites of the Courts is of the value per annum of

[1] Exon. Domesday, vol iv., p. 239, orig. fo. 260.

[2] *Vide* Pedigree, Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, p. 219.

[3] Inq. p.m. 27th Edward I, No. 42.

[4] Inq. p.m. 29th Edward I, No. 59.

4s.: and that the sum of the value of the said manor per annum is £25 0s. 4d.: and the jury say that Richard, son of John, son of the said Richard de Cerizeaux, is nearest heir of the said Richard, and is of the age of seven years. Richard de Sergeaux, besides the manors of Lanrethou and Kilquite, held the hamlet of Trenvennek and no other lands in Cornwall, and the total value of all his possessions was £46 11s. 6½d. per annum.[1]

Sir Richard Sergeaux, who was found to be the heir of the above mentioned Richard, died in 1362, leaving a son of the same name who died on 30th September 1393, seized, *inter alia*, of the manor of Kelquit, which he held of Sir John Dynham, Knight, by military service, reversion of it after the death of Philippa his wife to Richard Sergeaux, son and heir of the said Richard; and the value per annum of all receipts beyond reprises was £46 6s. 8d.[2] so that in the period of 86 years the value of the manor had increased nearly two fold.

Sir Richard Sergeaux, Knight, son of the last named, granted the manor of Kelquyt to Henry Nanfan and John Pollard for the term of the life of Philippa wife of the said Richard, who granted their whole estate therein to the said Philippa, after whose death, in consequence of the pre-decease of her son Richard Sergeaux, who died in the same year as his father, it devolved, in common with the other Sergeaux estates, upon Elizabeth, Philippa, Alice and Johanna, daughters of the said Sir Richard Sergeaux and the said Johanna his wife, and coheirs of their brother Richard Sergeaux.

Upon the partition of the Sergeaux lands the manor of Colquite, with the moiety of Pencarrow, *inter alia*, were allotted to Elizabeth the elder coheir, then the wife of Sir William Marny of Layer Marny, co. Essex, Knight, and in consequence of the death of his granddaughter Margaret, in infancy, eventually devolved upon Sir John Marny, Knt., second son of the said William, whose son Sir Henry Marny in 1522 was created Baron Marny, and died 24th May 1523,[3] seized, *inter alia*, of the Manor of Kylqwyte, which he held of the heirs of Lord Dynham, and leaving his son Sir John Marny, Knight, then Lord Marny, his nearest heir and aged 30 years and more.[4] He devised his manor of Kylqwyte to trustees for the payment of his debts and legacies, and for building a chapel on the north side of the chancel of the Church of Layer Marny, and also for the erection of an Alms house for five poor persons, with five chambers and one common kitchen, and one chamber for two Chantry Priests. John Lord Marny died 27th April 1525, s.p.m., when the title, which had only existed two years, became extinct. By his last will he charged his manor of Colquyte with an annuity of £9 6s. 8d. to his then wife Margaret, daughter of Sir William Waldegrave, Knight, sometime Lord Mayor of London, to make up an annuity to her of £20 a year, according to a bond which he had given her father. It was found that he held this manor of the heirs of Lord Dynham, as of the manor of Cardinham, but by what service the jurors declared themselves ignorant. By his first wife Christine, daughter and sole heir of Sir Roger Newburgh, he acquired great accession to his estates. By her he left two daughters, Katherine and Elizabeth, who were found to be his nearest heirs, and to be aged respectively ten and eight years.[5]

[1] Escheats. 1st Edward II, No. 56. [2] Inq. p.m., 17th Richard II., No. 53. [3] See Hist. of Trigg, vol. i., p. 443
[4] Inq. p.m., 15th Henry VIII., No. 10. [5] Inq. p.m., 17th Henry VIII., No. 93.

Katherine, the eldest daughter of Henry Lord Marny, married, first, George Rateliffe, Esq., who had special livery of seizin, *jure uxoris*, 21st Henry VIII, and dying soon afterwards s.p. she wedded Sir Thomas Poynyngs, Knight, who, in 1545, was created Baron Poynings; and the second daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Thomas Howard, second son of Thomas third Duke of Norfolk, in 1559 created Vicount Bindon, county Dorset. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1536[1] for the partition of the estates, as well those of Newburgh, as of Marny, in which partition both Bindon and Layer Marny were allotted to Sir Thomas Poynyngs and Katherine his wife, and it was provided by the Act that the parties should not make any change in the apportionment. This not giving satisfaction, a further Act was obtained in 1540[2] to amend the apportionment. In this partition Colquite, *inter alia*, fell to the share of Thomas Howard and his wife Elizabeth. In 1547[3] by a further Act it was enacted that Thomas Howard, one of the sons of Thomas Viscount Bindon, should, immediately after the death of the said Viscount, have and enjoy, for his life, the lordship of Colquite with its appurtenances, &c., and have power to make joincture for term of life only to any wife he should marry. Thomas Viscount Bindon and Henry his son being greatly in debt, in 1575 obtained another Act of Parliament for empowering Lord Burleigh, then Lord High Treasurer, and others, during a period of five years from the 18th February 1575-6, to sell, *inter alia*, the manor of Cowlequite, and apply two thirds of the sum realized to the use of the said Viscount, and the other third to the use of his son Henry, saving the contingent rights of Thomas Howard, under the Act of 1st Edward VI.[4] Thereupon a special commission was issued to make a survey of the manor, which survey we here give:—

Maner de Colquyte } A breefe abstract of the Man^r of Colquyte made by Sir Arthure Bassett Knight Willm Mohun and Richard Grenville Esquyres and Antonye Gyffarde Gentleman in the moneth of September laste past Anno Regin. Dne nr'o El. Regine nunc xviij by vertue of a special Commission to them directed for vewe and survey of the same.

Willm Bawden holdeth percell of the barton for three lyves by the rent of vij^li xiiij^s iij^d wch conteynes by estemacion	clxxxvi acres
Nicholas White holdeth percell of the barton one toft and ij Tenements for term of his owne lyfe by the rent of v^li xiiij^s viij^d wch conteynes by estemacion	cvi acres
Walter Whytford holdeth percell of the barton and two other ten^ts for three lyves by the rent of iiij^li xij^s ij^d wch conteynes by est.	lxxxxij acres
Barnard Hamlye holdeth percell of the barton and one other tent for three lyves by the rent of xxxvij^s ix^d conteyninge by est.	xliiij acres

[1] Act 27, Henry VIII.
[2] Act 32, Henry VIII.
[3] Act 1, Edward VI.
[4] 18th Elizabeth, No. 34.

Henrye Cundye holdeth percell of the barton and one tenement for two lyves by the rent of xliiij^{s} conteyninge by estem.	xlv acres
Willyam Hamlye holdeth percell of the barton and ij other ten^{t} for three lyves by the rent of xxviij^{s} iiij^{d} conteyninge by est.	xlviij acres di. acre woode copised
Nicholas Dawby holdeth percell of the barton and one other ten^{t} for three lyves by the rent of xxvi^{s} viij^{d} conteyninge by estem.	xxv acres
Gyles Bettye holdeth percell of the barton for three lyves by the rent of xiij^{s} iiij^{d} conteyninge	xvj acres
Humfrye Thomas holdeth one tent for his owne lyfe by the rent of xiij^{s} iiij^{d} conteyninge by est.	xxx acres
William Panston holdeth one ten^{t} for three lyves by the rent of xiij^{s} iiij^{d} conteyninge by estemacion	xxij acres di. acre woode copised
Nicholas Maye holdeth one ten^{t} for his owne lyfe by the rent of xiij^{s} iiij^{d} conteyninge by estem.	xxij acres di. acre woode copised
John Pawlye holdeth one ten^{t} for three lyves by the rent of xiiij^{s} conteyninge by estem.	xxij acres di. acre woode copised
Thomas Otes holdeth one ten^{t} for ij lyves by the rent of xvj^{s} conteyninge by estemacion	xx acres
John Maye holdeth one ten^{t} for ij lyves by the rent of xvj^{s} conteyninge by estemacion	xx acres
Thomas Sabye holdeth one ten^{t} for three lyves by the rent of xij^{s} conteyning by estemacion	xx acres
John Croppe holdeth one tenem^{t} for two lyves conteyninge by estemacion lij acres by the rent of xlv^{s}	lij acres
Willm Hamblyn holdeth one ten^{t} for two lyves by the rent of xx^{s} wch conteynes by estem.	xxvj acres
Henrye Moyse holdeth one ten^{t} for three lyves by the rent of xxiiij^{s} conteyninge by estem.	xxxvj acres, wode copysed v acres
John Trebble holdeth one ten^{t} for three lyves by the rent of xiij^{s} iiijd wch conteynes by estem.	xix acres
Nicholas Marshall holdeth one ten^{t} for three lyves by the rent of liij^{s} iiij^{d} conteyninge by estem.	lxxvij acres
Margery nowe the wyfe of Thomas Martyn holdeth one ten^{t} for two lyves by the rent of xvj^{s} conteyninge by estem.	xx acres

John Bennett holdeth one ten^{t} for three lyves by the rent of xiij^{s} iiij^{d} conteyninge by estem.	xxx acres
Emblyn Cocke widowe holdeth one ten^{t} for two lyves by the rent of ix^{s} conteyninge by estemacion	lx acres
Willm Rawlyns holdeth one ten^{t} for three lyves by the rent of xiij^{s} iiii^{d} conteyninge by estem.	xxx acres
John Denham holdeth one corne myll and two closes of land for three lyves by the rent of xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d} conteyninge by estem.	xx acres
Thomas Hambly holdeth one ten^{t} for three lyves by the rent of xvj^{s} con-conteyninge by estem.	xx acres
Richard Langdon Gen. holdeth one toft and a corne myll for three lyves by the rent of xxxv^{s} containing by estemacion	x acres
John Pawlye holdeth one ten^{t} for three lives by the rent of xiij^{s} iiij^{d} conteyninge by estemacion	xxvij acres di.acre woode copysed
Elizabeth ffletcher holdeth one ten^{t} for two lyves by the rent of viij^{s} iiij^{d} conteyninge by estem.	v acres
Roberte Tucker holdeth one cottage by the rent of ij^{s} iiij^{d}	x yerdes
Walter Wade holdeth one ten^{t} and at this servey was absent so as no wrytinge of the same was sene, the rent is xj^{s} vj^{d} and it conteynes by estemacion	xxij acres
There is reserved vppon every leasse an heriote or fourty shillinges for the same	heriotes
There is younge woode vppon the barton by estemacion ccxx acres of (blank) yeres growth for the wch it is thoughte there wilbe for everye acre geven xiij^{s} iiij^{d} the herbage of wch woode is leassed vnto Willm Bawden for the rent of one penny yerely	ccxx acres
ffor a fountayne or well thereys payde to the L. of Colquyte yerely	iijd
By the rentall wherewth the reves do yerely make theire collection and accomptes yt apeareth that the yerely Rent Convencionarye amountes vnto the some of	xlvij^{l} xiiij^{s} v^{d}
By the same rentall yt also appeareth the highe rentes of the free tenam^{ts} amountes to the some of	iij^{l} xvij^{s} vij^{d} ob.

Summa totalis .. lj^{li} xij^{s} ij^{d} ob. q;

Oute of the wch some there is alowed yerely to the Reves for rentes repayed and rentes denyed as followeth in this accompte

Rentes repayde	To the mano^r^ of Trewosell	ij^s^ vj^d^	x^s^ viij^d^ ob.
	To the heirs of Cardynham	ij^s^ ij^d^	
	To the mano^r^ of Parke	ij^s^ vj^d^	
	To the mano^r^ of Lanowe	xx^d^ ob.	
	To the mano^r^ of Lanno St.	xiij^d^	
	To the mano^r^ of Trevisquite	vj^d^	
	To the heires of Lukye	iij^d^	
	By John Treffrye Esq.	v^d^ ob. q;	xj^s^ ix^d^ ob. q;
	By Richard Roscradock, Esq.	ix^s^	
	By George Speake Knight	xvj^d^	
	By the heires of Wynslade	xij^d^	
These perticulers beinge deducted and alowed there then remayneth of cleare yerely rent for the mano^r^ and lordshipp before sayd the some of			l^li^ x^s^ viij^d^

ARTHUR BASSETT

WYLLYAM MOHUN R. GREYNVILE.[1]

Every effort was made to sell the manor of Colquite, but owing to the estate held in it by Thomas Howard no sufficient sum could be obtained.[2] Sir Richard Grenville on 5th January 1579-80 reported that they could get no more than £1500, and consequently the Act lapsed. Thomas Viscount Bindon died 28th January 1581-2,[3] when, in virtue of the Act of the 1st Edward VI., Colquite devolved upon Thomas Howard, who, in 1587, with Grace his wife suffered a fine therein to his brother Henry, the Viscount Howard of Bindon, ceding the same for a term of 89 years, from 29th March in that year, to the said Viscount, for which the said Viscount paid them the sum of £1600.[4] Henry Viscount Bindon died 1590, leaving by Francis his wife an only daughter and sole heir, Douglas Howard, who married Arthur Gorges, one of the Gentlemen Pensioners to the Queen, and had issue a certain Ambrosia Gorges, who, upon the inquisition taken on 6th October 1591, was found to be the sole heir of her grandfather (her mother having died 13th August 1590), and to be then aged two years nine months and eleven days.[5] We have some difficulty now in tracing the descent of the manor. In January 1593-4 a fine was passed in which Thomas Harris, Serjeant at Law,[6] was querist, and Arthur Gorges, Esq. defendant, by which the

[1] State Papers, Dom. Corr. Elizabeth, vol. cix, No. 10.

[2] The tenants of the manor offered forty years' purchase, provided the estate of Thomas Howard were redeemed and the manor sold absolutely. Richard Carye, Esq. (Richard Carew of Antony, the historian of Cornwall), if he might have immediate possession of the estate, subject only to the payment of the rent to Thomas Howard and his wife for their lives, offered 1,500. Thomas Roscarrock offered fifty-five years' purchase, amounting to the sum of £2,779 6s. 8d., for the absolute sale, and Mr. Edgcombe bid £20 more (State Papers, Devon, Cornwall, Elizabeth, vol. cix., No. 11.) Thomas Howard himself desired to have the preference in the sale and offered £20 more than any other one would give. (Ibid. cxxii, No. 8.)

[3] Inq. p.m., 33rd Elizabeth, No. 33.

[4] Ped. Finium, 29th Elizabeth, Easter.

[5] Inq. p.m., 33rd Elizabeth, Part 2, No. 22.

[6] This Sir Thomas Harrys was called to the dignity of a Serjeant at Law in 1589 (Foss's Judges, v., 414). He was the son of Edward Harrys by his first wife, which Edward was the son of Walter Harrys of

said Arthur Gorges remised and quit-claimed for himself and his heirs all the right he and they had in the manor of Colquite with appurtenances, fifty messuages, &c., and £5 annual rent.[1] And in 1594, the said Thomas Harrys, described as of Blackwaie, co. Herts, Serjeant at Law, Lord of the manor of Colquite, granted to one John Berry a lease for ninety-nine years of a messuage in Tredethy;[2] and in Michaelmas term 1597, we find that the said Thomas Harris and Edward Harris his son suffered a fine, *inter alia*, in the same manor to Arthur Fowell, Esq.[3] This was clearly for purposes of settlement, for by a deed dated 2nd March 5th James (1607) Edward Harrys, Esq., described as Lord of the manor of Colquite, conveyed to William Lugger of St. Mabyn, Yeoman, a tenement in Tredethy, for a term of ninety-nine years, determinable upon the deaths of the said William Lugger, Gilbert Marshall, and Phillippa Lugger daughter of the said William, at the annual rent of 13s. 4d., a capon, and suit at the Court of the manor of Colquite twice a year.[2] And, further, by deed dated 28th June 8th James (1610) the said Edward Harrys, described as "of Colquite, Esq.," granted a lease to Thomas Pomeroye of Landrake, of another tenement in Tredethy under similar conditions.[2]

Meanwhile, on 10th May 1600, there was a decision in the Court of Wards to make the young daughter of Sir Arthur Gorges a ward of the Queen, and a proposal was made for her marriage to Sir Philip Herbert, younger brother of William, third Earl of Pembroke (and afterwards Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery) who offered the Queen £5000 in money and jewels. Sir Arthur Gorges endeavoured to have himself the disposal of his daughter, and intended to give her to the son of Thomas Lord Howard of Walden, but she died in November of the same year, by which her father sustained considerable loss, though he had some compensation in an annuity of £400 a year to be paid him by the young lady's uncle, Thomas Viscount Bindon, upon whom the estates devolved.[4] This Viscount died in 1610, when the title became extinct, but during his life time he demised his estates to his kinsman Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolk, and entailed them on Henry Viscount Howard, Giles Howard, Henry Howard Earl of Northampton, William Lord

Monmouthshire. Sir Thomas, by a daughter of Sir Henry Pomeroy, had a daughter named Ann who married Sir Thomas Southwell, and a son Edward, named in the text, who was appointed by Lord Falkland (Lord Deputy of Ireland), Chief Justice of Munster (Pat. dated 27th October 1623, Rot. Pat. 21st James, Part I., m. 32, Ireland). This appointment by the Lord Deputy gave great offence to the King, who wrote to the Lord Deputy on 11th December 1623, rebuking him for having presumed to make the appointment, as the office should have been disposed of by the King himself; nevertheless, the King added, to preserve the Lord Deputy from disgrace, he would allow Sir Edward to hold the appointment upon the condition that he should surrender the former patent; and a new one passed the Great Seal 28th January 1623-4.

Arthur Harrys, half-brother of Sir Thomas, was of Churston in Devon, and registered his Pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of that County in 1620. (Harl. Soc. Pub., vi., 138). Arms: Sa. an antelope salient ar. maned and armed or.

[1] Pedes Finium, 36th Elizabeth, Hilary.

[2] Deeds at Tredethy.

[3] Pedes Finium, 39th and 40th Elizabeth, Michaelmas.

[4] 1600, November 8th. "Sir Arthur Gorge's daughter is dead, which works him shrewd effects, but he hath some releef by a composition made between him and the Viscount, who must pay him £400 a yeare during his lyf, which will keep the staff from the dore" (Sir Robert Cecil's Letters to Sir George Carew. Camden Soc. 1864.)

Howard and their heirs.[1] Whether or not Colquite was included in this settlement we have no knowledge, but in January 1618-9 Edward Harrys, Esq., suffered a fine in the manor of Colquite fifty messuages, 100s. rent, &c., to Sir Henry Spiller, Knt., and Michael Humphry, for which fine they gave the said Edward £1600,[2] and in January 1619-20 a recovery was levied, in which George Long, Gent., and Henry Carter, Gent., were petitioners, and Sir Richard Weston and Sir Henry Spiller, Knights, defendants, concerning the same manor, who called to warrant Thomas Earl of Suffolk, who called Theophilus Lord Walden his son and heir.[3] By Indenture 3rd December 1629, Sir Henry Spiller, described as of Laleham, county Middlesex, Knight, John Page, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery, George Longe and Philip Maynewaring of London, Esquires, and Thomas Stich of London, Gent., granted to William Lugger of St. Mabyn, Yeoman, a tenement in Tredethy, parcel of the manor of Colquite, for a term of 99 years, if William Lugger, Nathaniel Lugger, and Alexander Lugger, sons of the said William, so long should live.[4]

This would seem to indicate that at this date the manor was held under trust, but Sir Henry Spiller died seized thereof, *inter alia*, in 1653, and by his will dated 18th April 1649,[5] devised the same, specifically, under the name of the manor of Colquite, *alias* Kilquite, and all his lands in the county of Worcester, to certain trustees to hold to the use of Ann his wife for her life, with remainder to his cousin and godson Henry Spiller and his heirs for ever. In the same year Henry Spiller, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife suffered a fine, *inter alia*, in this manor to Henry Martyn, Esq.[6] Very soon after the death of Sir Henry Spiller the manor would seem to be, to some extent at least, in process of dismemberment. By Indenture dated 4th June 1656, Henry Spiller of Elsfield, county Worcester, and Elizabeth his wife, Dame Ann Spiller, widow, relict of Sir Henry Spiller, of co. Middlesex, Knight, deceased, Richard Porter and William Le Hunt of Gray's Inn, Esquires, and William Spry of Blisland, Gent., granted to William Lugger of St. Mabyn, Gent., a tenement called Pool Parks in Tredethy, being parcel of the barton of Colquite, to hold to him and his heirs and assigns;[4] and about the same time a fine was suffered by the same parties of the manor of Colquite to Edward Hoblyn, Gent., and Grace Barrett, Spinster.[7] And by Indenture dated 20th August in the same year, Edward Hoblyn, described as of St. Columbe, Gent., in consideration of a nominal payment to Henry Spiller of Elsfield, county Worcester, Esq., granted and confirmed the said premises to the said William Lugger.[8]

[1] This settlement is referred to in his will dated 14th June 1607, proved 10th March 1610-1. (22 Wood.) P.C.C.

[2] Ped. Fin., 16th James, Hil.

[3] Recoveries 17th James I. Hil. m. 86. Theophilus Howard when, in 1603, his father was created Earl of Suffolk, had summons to Parliament as Lord Howard of Walden.

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[4] Deeds penes F. J. Hext, of Tredethy, Esq.

[5] Proved 7th May 1653 (Brent 298) P.C.C. He devised his capital messuage of Finventon, in Brodoke, and his messuage of Bodergy, in Boconnoc, to the same trustees, to the use (after the payment of debts and legacies) of his wife Ann for life, with remainder, as regard Finventon, to Ferdinando Spiller, son of his cousin William Spiller, and the heirs males of his body; and as regards Bodergy, remainder to George Spiller, son of his cousin William, and the heirs male of his body, in default of such issue, remainder, in both cases, to Henry Spiller, another son of the said William, and his heirs for ever. He gave to his granddaughters Catherine Dutton, Dorothy Reynell, Frances Reynell, and Ann Proctor £500 each.

[6] Pedes Finium 1653, Michs. (Divers Counties.)

[7] Pedes Finium, 1656, Trinity.

The manor of Colquite thus became vested in Edward Hoblyn of St. Columb and afterwards of Bodmin, who married Bridget daughter of John Carew of Penwarne, second son of Richard Carew of Antony, Esquire. His grandson, Edward Hoblyn of Penhargard and Colquite, left one only daughter and sole heir, who married her cousin Samuel Peter of Percothen. Upon her death she settled her estates upon her second son Deeble Peter, who fixed his residence at Colquite, and died there in 1832. By his will dated 19th July 1832, he devised the manor of Colquite and all his other lands to his nephew Deeble Peter, youngest son of Hoblyn Peter of Percothen, for life, remainder to his first and other sons in tail male, with divers remainders over, in grateful remembrance of his mother, from whom he says all his property in this world sprung, he directed that the said Deeble Peter his nephew, and every other person or persons who might become entitled to any estate in the said manors and lands under the limitations of the said will, shall take upon himself and themselves, respectively, the surname of Hoblyn, and use the same in addition to the name of Peter, and bear the arms of Hoblyn quartered as he then bore the same, with a clause of forfeiture in default of compliance. Accordingly, immediately after his uncle's death, Deeble Peter, Junior, applied for and obtained a royal license, dated 13th September 1836, to assume the name of Hoblyn in addition to that of Peter and bear the arms Hoblyn in the first quarter. Deeble Peter-Hoblyn served the office of Sheriff of Cornwall in 1839, and died unmarried and s.p. on 18th September 1864, when the estates, under the will of the aforesaid Deeble Peter, devolved upon John Harris Peter, third son of Samuel Peter, grandson of the beforementioned Samuel Peter and Sarah Hoblyn his wife, who, being in actual possession, by royal license dated 18th July 1865, was granted authority to him and his heirs to use the name and arms of Hoblyn in addition to those of Peter, in conformity with the testamentary injunctions of his great uncle Deeble Peter. Mr. Peter Hoblyn died in 1871, and the estates have devolved upon his son and heir Cyril Onslow Peter-Hoblyn now (1875) a minor.

Some remains of the old mansion house still exist a little west of the present residence, which was erected by the late Deeble Peter. These remains consist of two rooms having access from without. One of the doorways has a flat four-centred arch; the other is within a porch opening at the sides, the masonry of which is very substantial, the doorway itself has an acutely pointed arch. There is evidence that there were chambers above these two rooms and in each a wide chimney place.

MANOR OF HELIGAN.

We are unable to trace this manor in Domesday. Perhaps it was taxed under Trevisquite, but inasmuch as it formed two separate Knights' fees, and appears as a separate tithing of the Hundred of Trigg in 1283,[1] it would seem more probable that it appears

[1] Assize Roll Cornwall, 11th Edward I, m. $\frac{1}{20}$ 4. m. 8.

in the survey under some name not now recognisable. It was clearly part of the grant to the Earl of Moreton, and passed to the Dinham family, for when in 1292 the aid was granted on the making of the eldest son of King Edward I a Knight, Robert de Heligan paid the aid at 25s. each for two fees of Moreton there, and he afterwards accounted for a further sum of 30s. to make up his assessment to the usual rate of 40s. for each fee.[1] When the aid was granted, 1332, for making the eldest son of King Edward III a Knight,[2] Adam de Heligan paid upon two fees, which Robert his father held before. It appears from an Inquisition taken at Camelford on Saturday next after the feast of Pentecost 6th Henry VI (1428), that John Trelawny, Isabella Helygan, Thomas Paget, Nicholas Raulyn, James Tresslogat, John Beauchamp and Robert Hardwick held separately, between them, a moiety of one small fee in Helygan, which Adam de Helygan formerly held, and paid the subsidy; and that the other moiety was held by Andrew Helygan. Moreover that Isabella Helygan, John Bere, Benedict Giffard, and others held respectively between them the moiety of another small fee in Helygan, which Adam Heligan formerly held. We seem here to lose a moiety of the second fee.

Having thus disposed, as far as we can, of the *Fees* we will return to the Manor. It was held by the family of Heligan, who from it derived their name, from a much earlier date than we have been able to trace the fees. Nicholas de Heligan, who held it in the early part of the reign of King Henry III, had issue by his wife Maud daughter of Alan Bloyou, a son, Robert de Heligan, mentioned above, and a daughter Millicent who became the wife of Jordan de Farndone, or Faringdon, and in 1254 Nicholas de Heligan suffered a fine to Jordan de Farndone and Milesent his wife of one carucute of land in Heligan, and one carucute of land in Portkeliok, whereby he granted to the said Milesent the said lands. And Nicholas and Milesent re-granted the land in Heligan to the said Nicholas, to hold of them during his life by the rent of one pair of white gloves at Easter, with remainder, after his death, to the said Jordan and Milesent and the heirs of the body of Milesent, to hold together with the land in Portkelliok of the chief Lords of the fees, and in default of heirs of the body of the said Milesent all the said lands to revert to the heirs of the said Nicholas.[3]

Robert de Heligan, son of Nicholas, died 1314, seized of the hamlet of Heligan, which he held of the heir of Joceus de Dynham, which heir being then a minor and a ward of the King, Adam de Heligan, son and heir of Robert, on 18th April 1315, did homage to the King and had livery of seizin;[4] and four years later he paid ten marks for his relief.[5] In 1331, Adam de Heligan held one fee in Heligan of John de Dynham, the heir of Joceus to whom allusion is above made.[6] This Adam was twice married. By his first wife, Sybel, he had two children Richard and Emma. His second wife was Isabell

[1] Rot. Pip. 29th Edward I. See also Subs. Roll, 31st Edward I, $\frac{87}{4}$

[2] Exchequ. Queen's Remb. Office, vol iii.

[3] Ped. Finium, 38th Henry III. Easter.

[4] Rot. Fin., 8th Edward II. *Vide* also

[5] Rot. Origin., m. 14, 22, and Rot. Pip. 13th Edward II.

[6] Inq. p.m., John de Dynham, 6th Edward III, No. 59.

daughter of Sir John Carmynow, by whom he had issue John, Nicholas, and Isolda. Joan the daughter and sole heir of Nicholas de Helygan, son of John, married John Trelawny, second son of Sir John Trelawny, and it is stated in an old "Book of Evidences" at Trelawne,[1] that Richard, eldest son of Adam de Helygan is supposed to have been born before marriage, "as," it is said, "by certain instruments it doth appear." This Johan, it is further remarked, "added a blessing to our family by bringing with her the manor of Treserrett, and the third part of the manor of Tregrilla." There would seem to be some ground of doubt, or suspicion, as to the legitimacy of Richard, but there does not appear to have been any conclusive evidence, and, as we shall presently see, he was acknowledged by Nicholas, son and heir of John, as the son and heir of Adam de Heligan. Adam de Heligan, by his charter, dated 5th Edward III, granted to Richard his son and Johan daughter of James Peverell, his wife, all his messuages, mills, &c., in Porthkulyock and Tregoyth (Trequites) the higher, to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies.[2] He also granted to him the manor of Heligan with the same limitations. To John, his son, Adam de Heligan granted the manor of Tresarrett. Richard de Helygan would appear to have had two sons, Reginald and John. Reginald, by his charter dated at Helygan on Sunday in the vigil of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary 39th Edward III (1365), granted to Sir Hugh Peverel, John Giffard of Helland, and John de Penharghard, all his manor of Helygan with all his messuages, lands and tenements in Helygan, Nythera Tregoyt, Overa Tregoyt, Frogeham, Treslogget, Bocouan, Spytal, Restorhet and Pyhenlycka, with the dovecote, mills, &c., together with the fealty and rents, and all the service of Isabella, who was the wife of Adam Helygan, for all the messuages, &c. which she held in Overa Tregoyt for the term of her life, together with the reversion of the same messuages, &c., to hold to the said Hugh and others and their heirs and assigns for ever.[3] This was doubtless a conveyance in trust for uses of which we had no knowledge. The same Reginald, by a charter dated at Bodmin on Monday next after the feast of St. Dionisius 7th Richard II (1383), granted certain premises in Tremaben (St. Maben Church Town) to John Seys and Walter Robyn, and appointed Robert Tremaben and Mark Helygan to deliver seizin. And by their charter, dated at Tremaben on Thursday in the feast of St. Thomas following, the said John Seys and Walter Robyn re-granted the same premises to the said Reginald Helygan and Johanna his wife and their heirs. He would seem to have died s.p. and to have been succeeded by his brother John, who then became the heir of his father.[3]

By Indenture dated at Bodmyn on Friday next after the Invention of Holy Cross (2?) Henry IV (1401) between John Heligan, son and heir of Richard Heligan, son and heir of Adam Heligan of the one part, and Nicholas, son and heir of John Heligan, son of the aforesaid Adam Heligan, of the other part, whereby the said John son of Richard confirmed to the said Nicholas son of John all the messuages and lands which belonged

[1] In a list of deeds is "An Indenture authentically proving, by the depositions of divers deponents, the illegitimacy of Rychard de Helligan, borne before marriage by Sybil wife of Adam de Helligan, and that John de Helligan was son and heir of the said Adam, begotten in true matrimony. Dated anno Dom. 1401."

[2] Charter at Trelawne.

[3] Charters at St. Benet's Priory, Lanivet.

to Adam Heligan in Spetell, Treceret, Bocouan, Tresloget, and other lands particularly described pertaining to the manor of Tresarrett to hold to the said Nicholas and the heirs of his body for ever, in default of such issue remainder to the heirs of the body of the aforesaid John Heligan, son of Adam Heligan, for ever; and also the aforesaid Nicholas, son and heir of John, son of Adam, granted, confirmed and quit-claimed to the aforesaid John, son and heir of the aforesaid Richard, son and heir of the aforesaid Adam, and the heirs of his body, and also to the heirs of the body of the said Richard, son and heir of the said Adam, according to the form of a certain charter which Nicholas Heligan thereof made to the aforesaid Adam Heligan and Richard his son and heir, and the heirs of the body of the said Richard, all his right and claim which he had, or might have, in the manor of Heligan with its appurtenances, except the aforesaid messuages lands and tenements which the aforesaid John son of Richard granted by this charter to the aforesaid Nicholas son of John, and except the lands in Porthkulyck, with appurtenances, which were under other conditions. And also the aforesaid John, son of Richard, granted and quit-claimed for himself and his heirs to the aforesaid Nicholas, son of John, and the heirs of the body of the said John, son of Adam, all his claim which he had, or might have, in all the messuages lands &c. which the said Nicholas then had in his possession of the manor of Tregrilla and in the glebe of the church of Mahynyet.[1]

This arrangement clearly leaves the manor of Heligan in the possession of John son and heir of Richard in 1401, from whom it descended to his son Sir Andrew de Helligan, who left an only daughter and sole heir, Jane, who married Thomas Lucombe of Bodmin, to whom she carried the manors of Helligan, Trehudreth, Cabilia, and Lancarf, and other lands, of which Thomas Lucombe died seized (temp. Edward IV) leaving two daughters and coheirs, of whom Mary married William Vaughan, and died s.p., and Johanna became the wife of Richard Flamank of Boscarne, by whom she had three sons, Thomas, John, and Bartholomew.[2] Thomas married Elizabeth daughter of John Trelawny of Menwynek by Blanche daughter and coheir of John Powna of Brightorre. The Heligan estates were so settled upon Thomas Flamank and his issue as not to be affected by his attainder, but were carried by Johanna his daughter and heir in marriage to Peter Faintleroy, whose daughter and heir carried them in marriage to Robert Hill. In 38th Henry VIII (1546) Robert Hill, described as of Heligan, and Margaret his wife were complainants in a case in Chancery against Gilbert Flamank, concerning, *inter alia*, the manor of Heligan, when the said Margaret was found to be the heir, not only of Peter Faintleroy and Johanna his wife, but also of Richard Flamank and Johanna his wife, father and mother of Thomas Flamank, grandfather of the said Margaret, and it was decreed that the said Robert Hill and Margaret his wife should quietly enjoy the said manors and lands,[3] and that all evidences, deeds, and rolls, &c., should be delivered up to them. In 1566 Robert Hill and

[1] Charter at St. Benet's Priory, Lanivet.

[2] In 1509, a fine was levied, in which Thomas Tregian was querist, and William Vaughan and Mary his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Lucombe, and Peter Faintleroy and Johanna his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Flamank, son and heir of Johanna the other daughter and heir of the aforesaid Thomas Lucombe, concerning six messuages, &c., in Lancarf, Norton, &c. (Pedes Finium, 1st Henry VIII, Divers Counties, Michaelmas.)

[3] Chancery Decrees, 38th Henry VIII, 1 Div. No. 3, 105. See Hist. of Trigg, vol i, p. 44.

Margaret his wife suffered a fine to Humphrey Nichols in the manors of Heligan, Cabilia, and Trehudreth, whereby the said manors were settled upon the said Robert and Margaret for life, with remainder to Humphry Hill, third son of Robert and Margaret, and the heirs of his body, in default remainder to John Hill, second son, for life, remainder to Maurice Hill and his heirs males, in default remainder to the right heirs of the said Robert and Margaret.[1] Humphry Hill and John Hill both died before their father. The latter died in 1575, when, under this settlement, the manor devolved upon his wife Margaret for life, and a complaint was laid in Chancery by Maurice Hill, son and heir of Giles Hill, son and heir of the said Robert and Margaret, that the said Margaret had secretly granted estates for life in the said lands unto John Lavelis and Mary his wife, and Thomas Harrys and Ann his wife.[2]

Humphry Hill, son and heir of Maurice Hill, in 1626 suffered a fine in one messuage, one dovecote, &c., in Heligan to John Peryman, Gent.[3] In 1630 Humphry Hill, suffered a fine in two messuages in Heligan and Trequites to John Lord Mohun, Baron of Okehampton.[4] And in 1636 the same Lord Mohun and Cordelia his wife, Humphry Hill, jun^r., Gent., and Maurice Hill, suffered a fine in the same premises to John Tredinham, Esq.,[5] and in the following year a recovery was levied in which Richard Tristrean, Gent., and William Legeawe were petitioners, and John Tredinham, defendant, of six messuages in Heligan and Trequites, when Humphry Hill was called to warrant.

In 1641, John Tredinham, Gent., and Elizabeth his wife, Humphry Hill, Senior, Esq., and Humphry Hill, Junior, Gent., suffered a fine to Richard Silly, Junior, Gent., in the manor of Helligan, and of eight messuages, two mills, one dovecote, &c., &c., in Helligan, Trequite, Helligan Mills, Frogham, Tresloggett, and Stone,[6] and soon after this date the family of Silly removed hither from Trevelver in St. Minver. The lands continued in this family until 1801, when, by Indentures of lease and release, dated respectively 24th and 25th September in that year, all the said lands, described as that capital messuage, barton, farm, and demesne lands called Helligan, with the coppice woods thereto belonging, and all those mills called Helligan mills, &c., and all that messuage called Talquites, &c., were, in consideration of the sum of £5,550, conveyed by Julia Silly, the last surviving heir of the family, to Edmund John Glynn of Glynn, Esq., who, by Indenture dated 28th April 1818, in consideration of the sum of £10,250, conveyed all the said lands to John Hooper of Penhargard, Gent., to hold to him and his heirs and assigns for ever.[7] Mr. Hooper died in 1859, and by his will, dated 2nd February, and proved 17th May in that year, devised all his estates to his wife, who is now the possessor, *inter alia*, of the barton of Helligan and the lands above described.

[1] Ped. Fin., 8th and 9th Elizabeth, Michaelmas.

[2] Chancery Proc. Elizabeth, H. b. 17, No. 55.

[3] Ped. Finium., 2nd Charles I, Michaelmas.

[4] Ibid. 6th Charles I, Easter.

[5] Ibid. 12th Charles I, Hilary.

[6] Pedes Finium, 17th Charles, Easter.

[7] Deeds in possession of Mrs. Hooper.

MANOR OF TRESARRET.

The late Rev. John Carne, in his attempt to identify the Domesday Manors of Cornwall, suggested that, possibly, the manor of Tresarrett might be the same as appears in the Survey under the name of Tretwerit. We do not think there is sufficient ground for this conclusion, which, indeed, Mr. Carne, with his usual care, put it very doubtfully. There is, however, an Indenture (exact date not known[1]) made by Alan, Commander of the Brethren of House of Jerusalem in England, by which, with their common consent, he granted to Reynolde son of Nicholas and his heirs five acres of land Cornish in Treserrett, yielding yearly 16d. for all services,[2] which rent, as appears by the annexed rental, was paid to Queen Elizabeth, in respect to the manor of Temple, as late as 1598.

Adam de Heligan, as we have already seen, granted Tresarret and other lands to his son John, who would seem at one time to have resided at Treblethick in St. Mabyn, and by his charter dated at that place on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Martin 3rd Richard II (1379), granted to Nicholas his son, and Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Mayndy, *inter alia*, all his lands in Treceret, Boscoven, Spytal, &c., &c., with common of pasture for all animals in the ville of Helygan, and reasonable estover for "husbote" and "haybote" in the woods of Helygan, &c., to hold to the said Nicholas and Elizabeth and the heirs of their bodies, and in default of such issue remainder to the right heirs of the said John Helygan for ever. Nicholas Helygan, by his charter dated at Trebleythek on Monday next after the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr 19th Richard II (1395) granted to Mr. John Rescourek, parson of St. Maben, Robert Michel, parson of Helland, Thomas Rescarek, and Thomas Mayndy, senior, all his messuages, *inter alia*, in Tregrilla, Tresseret, Tresputel, Boscouen, &c., &c., with the services of all his free tenants in the county of Cornwall, together with all his men and his chattels moveable and immoveable, to hold for the life of the said Nicholas, rendering to him an annuity of £20 sterling, with reversion after his death to Robert his son and the heirs of his body, in default remainder to Roger, brother of the said Robert and his heirs for ever.[2] Both Robert and Roger[3] would appear to have died s.p., before their father, and the lands devolved upon Joan daughter and heir of the said Nicholas, who carried, *inter alia*, the manor of Tresarret in marriage to John Trelawny second son, and eventually heir of Sir John Trelawny, Knight, in which family it continued until 1654, when Sir John Trelawny, Knight and Bart., suffered a fine therein to John Roe of Trewornan, Esq.,[4] who having taken part with the King in the great rebellion compounded for his estate, but in 1650 he made a further return of particulars, stating that since his last composition and discharge he had absolutely purchased

[1] Alan was appointed Prior in 1192, and made Bishop of Bangor in 1195, in which year he died. His case is a solitary exception of the Priors of England being in Holy Orders. His designation as "Commander" is also remarkable at this early period. Those Knights who held Proceptories were generally termed "Proceptores" or "Magistri."

[2] Charters at Trelawne.

[3] Perhaps it was this Roger who was trustee for the manor of Hamatethy before 1422 (Hist. of Trigg, vol. i. 356.)

[4] Pedes Finium, 1654. Trinity.

to himself and his heirs the manor of Tresallet *alias* Tresaret in the parish of St. Mabyn, the yearly value thereof, being rents of assize, are, and were, of the yearly value of £9 1s. 4d.[1] In 1668 however, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart., levied a fine of Thomas Darrell, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, in this manor and lands,[2] to which Thomas Darrell the Roe estates had descended; and in 1727 Sir John Trelawny, Bart., Edward Trelawny, Esq., and Hele Trelawny, Clerk, suffered a fine therein to John Treise of Lavethan, Esq.[3] From John Treise the manor descended, with the other Treise estates, to Sir John Morshead, Bart., upon the sale of whose lands this manor, *inter alia*, was purchased by the late Mr. Wallis of Bodmin, by whom it was sold in 1840 to James Hayward of Loudwater House, co. Herts, Esq., the present owner.

Treserret—A rental of the manor aforesaid, made the 7th day of February, in the one and fortieth year of the reign of our most gracious Sovereign Queen Elizabeth, 1598.

Free Tenants.

Treslogett	Mawris Hill Esqr. holdeth there one acre of land Cornish in Knight's service, doth suit at two law courts by the year and yieldeth by the year	2s. 6d. and for work days yearly 8d.
Porthkulyock	The same Mawris holdeth certain lands in special tail in Porthkulyock and Porthkulyocke Mill in Knights' service and yieldeth at two terms of the year equally	£ 0 6s. 10d.
Penvose	The heirs of Roger Trewynycke holdeth one acre of land Cornish in tail general in Penvose in Elerky parish and yieldeth yearly at the feast of Easter	3 capons
	Sum of the free rents yearly	£0 10s. & 3 capons

Customary Tenants.

Overspyttle	William Rowe holdeth there one tenement doth common suit to the Courts and yieldeth yearly at the four terms of the year by equal portions	£0 10s. 0d. 8 acres & half.
	Agnes Cavell holdeth there one other tenement doth suit as as before, and yieldeth as before yearly	£0 10s. 0d. 5 acres & half
Netherspytle	Nicholas Philp holdeth there one tenement containing 11 acres and a half doth suit as before and yieldeth yearly	£1 0s. 0d.
Coldrenycke	Robert Powle holdeth there one tenement containing 19 acres and half doth suit as before and yieldeth by the year	£0 13s. 4d. 2 capons
	David Kestle holdeth there one tenement containing 24 acres and three quarters of land doth suit as before and yieldeth by the year	£0 13s. 4d. 2 capons

[1] Royalist Comp. Papers. 2nd Series, vol. xxxiv, fo. 819.
[2] Pedes Finium, 20th Charles II. Trinity.
[3] Pedes Finium, 1st George II. Michs.

Bocoven	Humfry Sloggett holdeth there one tenement containing 50 acres of land doth suit as before and yieldeth yearly	£3 13s. 8d.
Treslogett	Lawrence Holman holdeth there one tenement and a half containing 32 acres of land doth suit as before and yieldeth by the year	£1 5s. 6d. 3 capons
Trethanycke	Walter Curling holdeth there one tenement containing 17 acres of land Doth suit as before and yieldeth yearly	£0 18s. 0d. 1 capon
Treserrett	John Tom holdeth there the capital house and the Barton con^{s} 47 acres Doth suit as before and yieldeth yearly	£2 6s. 0d.
Helligan Down 42 Acres	John Sharrocke holdeth there three parts in eight being divided of the said Down Doth suit as before and yieldeth yearly	£0 14s. 0d.
	Humphry Sloggett holdeth there two parts in eight being divided of the said Down Doth suit and yieldeth yearly	£0 9s. 4d.
	John Teague holdeth two parts in eight divided of the said Down Doth suit as before and yieldeth yearly	£0 9s. 4d.
	Johan Tom holdeth there one-eighth part of the said Down Doth suit as before and yieldeth by the year	£0 4s. 0d.
Treserrett Woods 27 acr.	One wood there called the Sonth Wood containing 16 acres, one other wood called the North Wood containing six acres & quarter the Down Copse containing four acres & half all in the Lords' hand	£0 10s. 0d.
	Sum of the Customary Rents by the year	£13 17s. 2d. 8 Capons
	Sum as well of Free as Customary Rents yearly	£14 7s. 2d. & 11 Capons

Whereof

Reprises	To our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty as to her Manor of Temple for high Rent out of Treserrett Bocoven Treslogett Porthkulyocke and Spyttle yearly	£0 1s. 4d.
	To our said Sovereign Lady as to her Hignesses Manor of Pendevy for high Rent out of Trethanycke by the year, with 6d for Suit at Courts	£0 7s. 6d.
	To John Trevillyan Esq. as to his Manor of Lancarfe for high Rent out of Coldrynnick by the year	£0 1s. 0d.
	Summa	£0 9s. 10d.
	And yet remaineth clearly by the year, over and above all Reprises	£13 6s. 8d. & 11 capons

TREGARNE, *alias* TREGAREN, *alias* TREGARDEN.

This place, at a remote period, was a seat of the family of Bere. William le Bere would seem to have been of Tregaren in 1302, when he was defendant in a suit brought at the assizes at Launceston, concerning an acre of land in Nancedeny juxta Tregaran (Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p. 556), whilst William Bere of Tregaren and Richard his brother, probably sons of the above William, in 1347 were defendants in a suit at the instance of John, Vicar of St. Neot.[1] In 1365 William Bere of Tregaren was witness to a deed of Reginald de Heligan. In 1385 John Bere of Tregaren was plaintiff in a case versus Stephen Bodulgate and Johanna his wife.[2] In the following year Johanna Bere of Tregaren sued John Bodulgate and Johanna his wife in a plea of waste.[3] In 1390 John Bere of Tregaren sued John Wilcok for trespass on his turbary at St. Neot.[4] Four years afterwards John Bere of Tregaren sued the Prior of Bodmin for detention of his animals.[5] In 1398 we find John Bere sueing Stephen Bodulgate for the recovery of a pix, containing charters and other muniments.[6] In 1431 John Oppy and Claricia his wife suffered a fine in seven messuages in St. Maugan, &c., to Walter Kene, Chaplain, in which they quit-claimed the said lands to the said Walter to hold to the use of the said Claricia for her life, remainder of a portion to James Meyndy and the heirs of his body; as regards another portion, remainder to the aforesaid John for life, remainder to the aforesaid James and the heirs of his body, in default remainder of a moiety to John Bere, junior, son of John Bere, senior, of Tregaren, and the heirs of his body, in default remainder to the heirs of the body of Alice relict of John Bere, senior, in default remainder to Thomas Penles and Johanna his wife and the heirs of their bodies, in default remainder to the right heirs of the said Claricia; as regards the other moiety, remainder after the death of John Oppy to Thomas Penles and Johanna his wife and the heirs of their bodies, in default remainder to John Bere, junior, and the heirs of his body, in default remainder to the heirs of the body of the aforesaid Alice, in default remainder to the right heirs of the aforesaid Claricia as before.[7] John Bere, described as of Tregarne, was one of the witnesses to a Charter dated at Alternon 20th Henry VI[8] (1422). It seems more than probable that Thomasine Bere, who became the wife of Nicholas Barrett, was the daughter and coheir of this John Bere. We find their son, John Barrett, described as of Tregarne, Franklyn, in 1474.[9] His great grandson, of the same name, by Joan daughter of Hugh Boscawen and relict of John Gaverigan of Gaverigan, had three sons and a daughter. Richard, his

[1] Assize Rolls, Cornw. 21st Edward III, N 2 23 } 3 m. 2 d.

[2] De Banco. Roll, 9th Richard II, Michs. m. 381. A John Bere was Escheator in 10th Richard II.

[3] Ibid. Trinity, m. 309.

[4] Ibid. 13th Richard II, Hil. m. 166 d.

[5] Ibid. 17th Richard II, Hil. m. 377 d.

[6] Ibid. 22nd Richard II, Hil. m. 172 d.

[7] Ped. Finium, 10th Henry VI, Michs.

[8] Original penes, the Right Rev. Bishop Kestell-Cornish.

[9] De Banco Rolls, 14th Edward IV, Hilary m. 451.

eldest son, succeeded him at Tregaren; Nicholas would seem to have died s.p.; and John was the founder of the family of Barrett of St. Tudy, who, being the representative of the family, in the male line, at the time of the Heralds' Visitation of the County in 1620, registered the pedigree. Of that branch we propose to treat hereafter under St. TUDY.

Richard Barrett married Grace daughter of Arthur Fowell of Fowelscombe, co. Devon. who afterwards re-married Richard, subsequently, Sir Richard Carnsewe (*vide* Pedigree of CARNSEWE, Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii. p. 173), and dying in 1611, left two daughters and co-heirs, Mary, of whom the elder, married Richard, afterwards Sir Richard, Prideaux of Theuborough in the parish of Sutcombe (*vide* Ped. of PRIDEAUX, Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, pp. 204, 224), to whom she carried a moiety of the barton of Tregaren or Tregarden, the other moiety being carried to Sir William Godolphin in marriage by Grace the second daughter and co-heir of the said Richard Barrett, who, however, died a few years after her marriage, s.p.

Richard Prideaux made Tregarden his chief residence for several years after his marriage. He had several children baptized at St. Maben between 1635 and 1644, and he would seem to have been resident at Tregarden in 1645, when he received a protection from Fairfax for his person and property both at Tregarden and Theuborough.[1] Having received the honour of knighthood he died in 1667, leaving two surviving sons. Richard, the elder, died three years later, s.p., and the estates devolved upon his brother Jonathan, who had a son Richard, who died a minor and unmarried in 1702, and eight daughters. In the following year, Jonathan Prideaux and Ann his wife, Digory Slade, Clerk, and Anna Maria his wife, Frances Prideaux, Spinster, Thomas Pollard, Gent., and Sarah his wife, and Mary Prideaux, four of the surviving daughters[2] and co-heirs, presumptive of the said Jonathan, suffered a fine in Tregarden, Tregellen, and other lands in St. Mabyn, Egloshayle, and St. Kew, to Edward Hoblyn, Gent.[3] of Croane, in Egloshayle, from whom it descended, in like manner as Croane, to John Tremayne of Helligan, Esq., the present possessor of this moiety.

As to the other moiety: Sir William Godolphin, by his will dated 15th October 1663,[4] after reciting that he was seized of certain lands of the ancient inheritance of Richard Barrett, *inter alia*, of a moiety of the manor of St. Niott Barrett, and a moiety of the Barton of Tregarden, now, it is added, divided from the other moiety, and of one field called New Park, and of one house called the Oxenhouse, and of the pear garden behind the same, and of the dwelling houses and gardens in Tregarden as now divided, devises

[1] Theis are to require on sight heerof to forbeare to prejudice Sir Richard Prideaux of Tregard, in the Countie of Cornwall, or his living at Thuborough in the Countie of Devon, either by plundering his house, or taking away his horses, sheepe, or other cattell, or goods, whatsoever, or by offering any violence to his person, or the persons of any of his familie, as you will answer the contrarie, provided hee bee obedient to all orders and ordinances of Parliament. Given under my hand and seale att Truro, this 16th day of March 1645.

FAIRFAX.

To all Officers and Soldiers under my command. (Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. xxxix, p. 391.)

[2] There was another and younger daughter named Ann, who being at the time a minor, was no party to the fine. She was living in 1710, and is named in her father's will, but was dead, unmarried, in 1716. Frances married Charles Davie of Bideford, and Mary became the wife of Vaughan Kestell, Clerk, second son of James Kestell of Kestell in Egloshayle by Elizabeth daughter of John Vaughan of Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon.

[3] Pedes Finium, 2nd Anne, Trinity.

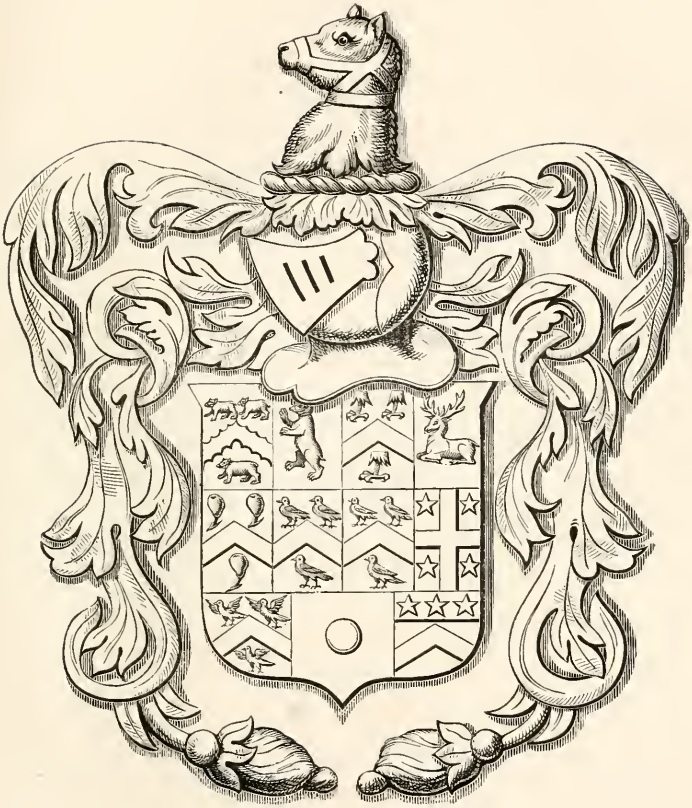
[4] Proved Archd. Cornw., 23rd December 1663.

the said lands and tenements of Tregarden to his third son, John Godolphin and the heirs of his body, in default remainder to his daughter Ruth Greatrex and the heirs of her body, and, in default of such issue to his own right heirs.

John Godolphin, who attained the degree of knighthood, having died in 1679, s.p.m., and his only daughter, Elizabeth having died a few years afterwards unmarried, his estates devolved upon his nephew Francis Godolphin of Coulston, co. Wilts (see Pedigree of GODOLPHIN post). And William Godolphin of Coulston, by Indentures of lease and release, dated, respectively, 4th and 5th August 1738, conveyed all his divided moiety of Tregarden to John Mitchell of St. Mabyn, Gent., to hold to the said John Mitchell and his heirs for ever of the chief Lords of the Fee at the services due and accustomed. John Mitchell died intestate, and the land devolved upon John Mitchell his eldest son and heir at law, who, at his death, by his will dated 9th June 1793, devised his lands to his nephew Henry Mitchell of Padstow, Tanner, who, in conjunction with certain mortgagees, by Indentures of lease and release, dated, respectively, 10th and 11th August 1794, in consideration of the sum of £2,810 10s. paid as therein prescribed, granted, &c., the said moiety to Christopher Andrew of St. Mabyn, Esq., to hold to him and his heirs for ever; and it is now possessed by his grandson Mr. James Andrew of Tregarden.

The old mansion house, which is of the date of the 16th century, still remains. It consisted of a central part, containing the hall, and two wings, and is approached through a quadrangular enclosure having a handsome gate. Like the estate it was divided, and is now converted into a farm house. In the hall is a large achievement of arms: Barrett quartering Bere and eight other coats; which is flanked by two other shields, one charged with Barrett and Bere quarterly, and the other with Barrett impaling a bull, a stag, or a goat;[1] on a chief a roundel: the same coat occupying the last quarter of the large achievement. All these coats, except the last, are quartered on a handsome escutcheon, carved in wood, which was formerly over the fire place in the parlour, but when we inspected the house, a few years ago, we found it lying broken in an outhouse, where it still remains. In lieu of the omitted coat, abovementioned, upon this shield appear two other coats: viz., a single roundel; and the arms of Fowell of Fowelscombe: ar. a chev. sa., upon a chief gu. three mullets of the first—shewing this escutcheon to have been set up subsequent to the marriage of Richard Barrett and Grace Fowell about 1609. It is clear that the quarterings on these shields do not commemorate heiresses, but simply *alliances*. Several of them, probably, relate to the family of Bere. In consequence of the escutcheon having been re-painted without heraldic skill it is difficult to identify several of the coats from the want of an accurate knowledge of the tinctures. (See Engraving annexed.)

[1] The shields being much defaced, it is difficult to say, with certainty, which of these animals is represented, and from the position of the line dividing the shield, it is uncertain whether it was meant to divide the sinister side of the shield, fesswise, into two coats, representing two marriages, or whether the roundel is borne on a chief. As the roundel forms a distinct coat in the achievement from the parlour, it is possible the former was intended. It should be also observed that in the fifth quarter of the achievement in the hall, the pears have their stems upwards instead of downwards as in the other shield.



ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS FROM THE PARLOUR AT TREGARDEN.

1. Barrett, ar. a chev. betw. 3 bears passant sa.
2. Bere, ar. a bear ramp. muzzled or.
3. ? a chev. gu. betw. 3 eagles' gambs sa. is quartered by Coryton.
4. ?
5. Calmady ? az a chev. betw. 3 pears slipped or.
6. ?
7. ?
8. Flamank, ar. a cross betw. four mullets gu.
9. Winslade, three falcons volant.
10. ?
11. Fowell, ar. a chev. sa. upon a chief gu. three mullets ar.

TREBLETHICK.

Treblethick, in the latter part of the 14th century, was one of the seats of the younger branch of the family of Heligan,[1] after which it became, and long continued, a seat of the family of Hamley. Osbert Hamley was resident here as early as the reign of Edward IV, and the family continued to reside here until towards the end of the last century, though, in 1721, John Hamley, Gent, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Henry Bond of Tresunger (Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p. 570) suffered a fine to John Treise, Esq., of one messuage, &c., in Treblethick.[2] John Treise, however, thereupon granted to John Hamley a lease of the said estates during the term of his life. He also, by deed dated 24th March 1732, agreed with the said John Hamley that, for certain considerations, he should receive to his own use the rent due on the lease of that part of the capital messuage and demesne lands of Treblethick called Longstone, where one Nicholas Menheniot then lived, consisting of a dwelling house and smith's shop, and should at any time have power to change and alter the lives thereon. And the said John Hamley, by deed dated 12th January 1776, from the natural love which he bore towards his son Richard Hamley of Bodmin, Gent., granted to him a lease of the said premises for the term of 99 years determinable upon the deaths of the said Richard Hamley, then aged 39 years, William Hamley, another son of the said John Hamley, aged 29 years, and William Wood son of William Wood then late of Callington. By deed dated 30th April 1777, Sir Christopher Treise of Lavethan, Knight, in consideration of the sum of £1,050, granted a lease thereof, excepting the tenement above referred to held by John Hamley, Gent., to Joseph Edyvean of Bodmin, Merchant, for a term of 99 years from the date of the death of the said John Hamley. determinable upon the deaths of Joane Edyvean, aged 12 years, and Lydia Edyvean, aged 10 years, daughters of the said Joseph Edyvean. This estate, like other of the Treise lands, devolved upon Sir John Morshead, Bart., upon the sale of whose possessions the reversion, after the expiration of the leases referred to, was purchased by Abraham Hambly of Treore, in Endellion, Gent., to whom, by deed dated 1st August 1811, Thomas Commins of Bodmin, Gent., and Lydia his wife, one of the daughters and executrix of the will of Joseph Edyvean, deceased, in consideration of the sum of £3,800, conveyed the estate they had in the said capital messuage, &c., of Treblethick, for the remainder of the aforesaid term. Moreover, by Indenture, dated 23rd September 1811, Richard Hamley of St. Columb, Gent., reciting the Indenture above recited of the 29th January 1776, conveyed to the said Abraham Hambly the tenement held by him for the residue of the term which he had therein. Abraham Hambly, being thus in possession of the whole estate, in fee, by his will, dated 9th October 1827, and proved 16th January following, devised the same to his younger son of the same name, who, upon entering into possession, pulled down the old house of the Hamleys, which had fallen into decay, and built thereon an excellent

[1] See post, p. 65.

[2] Pedes Finium, 8th George I, Michs.

farm house, and there he resided for some years; but by deed, dated 29th September 1859, conveyed the estate to Richard Hambly Andrew of Tredinnick, Esq., the present possessor.

TREDETHY.

The present estate of Tredethy consists of several tenements acquired at various times by William Lugger of St. Mabyn, Gent., who died in 1639. His grandson, of the same name, by Deborah his wife, daughter of ..... Squire, left three surviving daughters and co-heirs, Margaret wife of William son of Thomas May of Bodmin, Mercer, Deborah wife of William Randall of Great Torrington, and Elizabeth wife of Robert Venn of Southmolton, Maltster. The two latter died s.p. By indentures of lease and release, dated respectively, 6th and 7th July 1727, Deborah Randall, described as of St. Mabyn, widow, conveyed to William May, described as of Bodmin, Mercer, all those messuages called Tredethy, and certain fields some time parcel of the barton of Colquite.[1] William May had a son of his own name, and three daughters, of whom Margaret, the youngest, married to her second husband Elias Lang of Plymouth, who left two children: Elias, who succeeded his father in Tredethy, and Margaret who became the wife of Francis John Hext of Bodmin. Elias Lang the younger died at Tredethy, s.p., in 1792, and by his will devised Tredethy to his nephew Francis John Hext, who resided at Tredethy until his death in 1842 s.p., when Tredethy devolved upon his next brother Capt. William Hext, R.N., then of Lancarfe, afterwards Rear-Admiral, who, dying in 1866, was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis John Hext, late of the 83rd Regiment, who has recently enlarged the house, and gives great attention to the improvement of the property. (See Ped. of HEXT, post.)

TREDINNICK.

This place formerly consisted of several tenements, but the chief house has, at various times, formed the residence of families of gentility. Nicholas Vivian of Tredinnick was buried in 1628, as was Humphry Vivian, Gent., in 1634. Later in the century it was for some time the residence of the Parker family. William Parker of Tredinnick, Esq., was buried in 1688. By his will, before cited, (ante, p. 23) he devised Tredinnick to his two sons, William Parker and Robert Parker. Robert died on 20th March 1716, in the life time of his brother, s.p., and intestate, when the land devolved upon William, who soon afterwards, also, died intestate and s.p. It afterwards formed part of the possessions of Philip Rashleigh of Menabilly, Esq., from whom it was purchased, by deed dated 29th September 1775, by Christopher Andrew of St. Tudy, who, about the same time, acquired Tregarden and other extensive bartons and farms in this parish. He combined all the tenements in Tredinnick into one large farm, and fixed his residence there. He died in 1810, at a very advanced age, but before his death he settled Tredinnick and other lands

[1] Deed penes F. J. Hext, Esq.

upon his eldest son, Richard Hambly Andrew; and Tregarden upon his second son, John May Andrew. Richard Hambly Andrew improved the property by planting and extension of the gardens. On his death, in 1851, he devised his real estate to his great nephew, Richard Hambly Andrew, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Christopher Thomas Andrew, eldest son of John May Andrew abovementioned, who has extended the improvements of his predecessor, and is the present owner of Tredinnick and other lands in this parish, including the greater part of the Church Town.

TREQUITES.

This farm is a portion of the manor of Heligan. Lysons mentions this place as sometime a seat of the Parkers.[1] It appears from certain proceedings in Chancery in 1718, that Joseph Silly, then late of Heligan, Esq., deceased, purchased of William Parker, then late of St. Mabyn, Esq., deceased, certain lands for a sum of £1,700, whereof he paid £200 only, and for securing the further payment of £1500 by indenture dated 23rd November 20th Charles II. (1668) did grant the barton of Trequites to the said William Parker, for the term of 2000 years, by way of mortgage, which mortgage, by deed poll, the said William Parker assigned to Sir John Molesworth. William Parker, by his will dated 15th July 1688, devised all his estate, goods and chattels unto Sir John Molesworth and others in trust for certain uses therein defined, and appointed such trustees executors of his will, and his daughter Elizabeth Opie residuary legatee. William Parker soon afterwards died, and the said executors having renounced, administration with will annexed was granted, on 10th September 1688, to William Parker son of deceased, to whom Sir John Molesworth did re-convey the said mortgage. The said Joseph Silly being dead, and a sum of upwards of £2,000 for principal and interest being due, which was more than the value of the said mortgaged premises, William Parker applied for and obtained in the Court of Chancery a decree of foreclosure. William Parker and Robert his brother having died s.p., the fee of this estate devolved upon Elizabeth Opie, as residuary legatee under her father's will, who, by deed dated 27th June 1717, conveyed it to her son John Opie of Egloshayle.[2]

The manner in which this estate passed from the Parkers to Mr. Henry Hooper we have already detailed in our account of the Parker charity (ante pp. 23, 24). From Mr. Henry Hooper it devolved upon his son and heir, Mr. John Hooper, and it is now the property and residence of his widow.

TREGADDOCK.

There were two messuages in Tregaddock, one of which was formerly held by the family of Toker, and the other by that of Tamlyn.

In 1622 Nicholas Martyn and Grace his wife suffered a fine in one messuage, &c.,

[1] For an account of the PARKER Family, see Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p. 67

[2] For Pedigree of OPIE of Egloshayle, see Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, p. 53

in Tregaddock, in St. Mabyn, to Stephen Toker of Helland, Gent.,[1] from whom it passed to his son and heir Christopher Toker, who, with Honour his wife, in 1640, suffered a fine therein, *inter alia*, to Stephen Toker his son and heir.[2] From him it passed to his grand nephew John Toker, who, as John Toker, junior, Gent., was buried at St. Maben in 1688. He left an only daughter, aged three years, and by his will gave to her certain articles in his house at Tregaddock, to be delivered up after the deaths of John Toker his father and Elizabeth Toker his mother, to whom he entrusted the education and government of his daughter. John Toker the father died in 1698, and as "Mr. John Toker of Tregaddock" was buried at St. Maben, the property now passed to Stephen Toker, second son of the last named John Toker, who, in 1706, suffered a fine in Tregadock *alias* Tregathick, in St. Mabyn, to William Hamley, Gent.[3]

Another messuage at Tregaddock was the residence of the Tamlyn family. It was parcel of the manor of Trevisquite, and how long it had been occupied by the Tamlyns we know not, but the fee simple was sold by Richard Loveys, Lord of the manor, in 1659, to Richard Tamlyn (see ped. TAMLYN post.)

Tregaddock is now divided into several tenements, which we are unable to identify with those above mentioned.

TOSTONE *alias* STONE.

This messuage was formerly parcel of the manor of Heligan, and appears in old terriers and descriptions of the manor under the above names. In the beginning of the present century it belonged to Mr. Thomas Harry, by whom it was sold to Mr. John Martyn Bligh, an attorney at Bodmin, who built thereon a genteel cottage, which he made his residence for some time. It was purchased a few years ago of the representatives of Mr. Bligh by Mr. Pollard, who is now the owner.

PENWYNE.

Hals says of this place that it was "the dwelling of ... Porter, Gent., that married Spry, and giveth for his arms in a field Sa. three bells ar. and a canton erm. This place is now sold to Cole." In 1716 Arthur Porter and Elizabeth his wife suffered a fine to John Cole, Gent., of two messuages, &c., in Penwyne.[4] In 1812 Mr. Ralph Cole was tenant for life, with remainder to his son Francis Cole, Clerk, by whom it was sold to Nankivell, and is now by bequest, vested in trustees to the use of Thomas James Nankivell Harris, son of Mr. William Harris of St. Maben, and a minor.

[1] Pedes Finium, 20th James, Michs.

[2] Ibid. 16th Charles, Easter.

[3] Ibid. 5th Anne, Michs.

[4] Ibid. 2nd George I, Trinity.

FAMIL

TABLE SHEWING THE DESCENT OF THE MANOR OF TREVISQUIT

Warine de L'isle, son of Robert, son of Alice, dau. of Henry younger son of Henry Fitz Gerald, ob. 1st Edward III. = Alice, sister and heir of Henry Baron le Teyes.

Gerald de L'isle, summoned to Parl. 31st Edw. III., ob. 34th Edward III. = ...

Warine de L'isle, Lord of Kingston L'isle, co. Berks, summoned to Parl. 43rd Edward III. to 5th Rich. II. ob. 1383. = Margaret, dau. of Sir William Pipard, died 3rd Aug. 1375. Inq. p.m. 49th Edward III. Part 1, No. 73.

Gerard, son and heir, aged 15 years on his mother's death. Died v.p. s.p.

Thomas de Berkeley, 12th Lord Berkeley. = Margaret, dau. and heir.

Richard Beauchamp, 14th Earl of Warwick; creat. Earl of Albemarle, K.G. ob. 1439; Inq. p.m. 17th Henry VI., No. 54. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of her mother.

John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, Wexford Waterford and Valence, slain at Chatillon 1453. = Margaret, dau. and heir of her mother, 2nd wife.

THOMAS CHEDDAR, died 3rd June 1443, Inq. p.m. 21st Henry VI., No. 55. = ISABELLA, Junr. younges dau. and coh. aged 18 in 1413.

JOHN TALBOT, cr. Baron L'isle 1443, and Viscount L'isle 1452, slain at Chatillon 1453. = JOAN, dau. and coh. aged 18 years in 1443, relict of Robert Stafford.

SIR JOHN NEWTON. = ISABELLA, dau. and coh. aged 14 years 1443; died 14th May 1498, Inq. p.m. 14th Henry VII. No. 133.

JOHN SPEOOTE, *Presented to St. Maben* 1457. = Johanna.

THOMAS, 2nd Visct. L'isle, ob. 1469, s.p.

SIR EDWARD GREY, created Baron L'isle & Viscount L'isle 1483, ob. 1491. = ELIZABETH, sister and heir.

Sir George Vere. = Margaret, sister and heir.

Sir William Capel, Lord Mayor of London, ob. 6th Sept. 1515, Inq. p.m. 7th Henry VIII, No. 43. = Margaret, dau. of Sir John Arundel of Lanherne.

RICHARD NEWTON aged 30 years 1498; Died 26th Sept. 1500, Inq. p.m. 16th Henry VII, No. 32. = Elizab. di 17th Jun 1524, In p.m. 16t Hy. VII No. 147.

JOHN GREY, 2nd Viscount L'isle, ob. 1504. = Muriel, dau. of Thomas Duke of Norfolk.

ANN, aged 27 in 1504, mar. JOHN WILLOUGHBY

ELIZABETH, aged 20 in 1504, mar. SIR EDM. DUDLEY, KT., 2ndly Arthur Plantagenet. =

Muriel, mar. 1st Edward Stafford Earl of Wilts, and 2nd his cousin Henry Stafford Earl of Wiltshire, ob. s.p.

SIR GILES CAPEL, aged 30 years 1515, of Rumsford, co. Essex, Sheriff of Essex 1529; Died 29th May 1556. Inq. p.m. 3rd & 4th P. & M. Part 1, No. 110. = ISABEL, dau. and coh. aged 13 years in 1500.

JANE, aged 5 years 1500, mar. SIR THOMAS GRIFFITH.

Elizabeth, ob. s.p. = HENRY COURTENEY Marquis of Exeter; attainted 1538. = Gertrude dau. of William Blunt Lord Mountjoy.

Sir John Dudley.

Henry Capel, aged 19 years, in 1524, ob. s.p. = Ann, dau. of Sir George Manners Lord Roos.

SIR EDWARD CAPEL, Knt., Sheriff of Herts and Essex 1566; died 19th March 1576-7, Inq. p.m. 19th Eliz. Part 2, No. 72. = Ann, dau. of Sir William Pelham of Laughton, co. Sussex.

EDWARD COURTENEY, restored in blood and cr. Earl of Devon 1553, ob. 4th October 1556 s.p.

Mary, dau. of Sir Anthony Browne, relict of John Lord Grey, 2nd wife. Died 4th Feb. 1616-7, Inq. p.m. of Sir Henry Capel, 20th James. = HENRY CAPEL, died 22nd June 1588. Inq. p.m. 30th Eliz. Part 1, No. 96. = Catherine, dau. of Thomas Manners Earl of Rutland.

SIR ARTHUR CAPEL, KNT. 1603, aged 30 years in 1588 Knt. 1603; Sheriff of Herts 1592. Will dated 4th Mar. 1631, prov. 3rd May 1632 (Awdley 60) Died 9th April 1632; Inq. p.m. Wards and Liveries 8th Charles, Bundle 52, No. 220. = Margaret, dau. of Lord John Grey of Pirgo. Died 12th Aug. 2nd James (1604.)

Dorothy, dau. of John Aldersey and relict of Sir Thos. Hoskins; mar. settl. dated 20th Jan. 14th James (1616-7). = SIR HENRY CAPEL, ob. v.p. 29th April 1622, Inq. p.m. Wards and Liveries, 19th and 20th James, Bundle 35, No. 208. = Theodosia, sister of Edward Lord Montague Boughton; mar. settl. 2nd May, 42nd El (1600.) Died 16th Jan. 13th James (1615-6.)

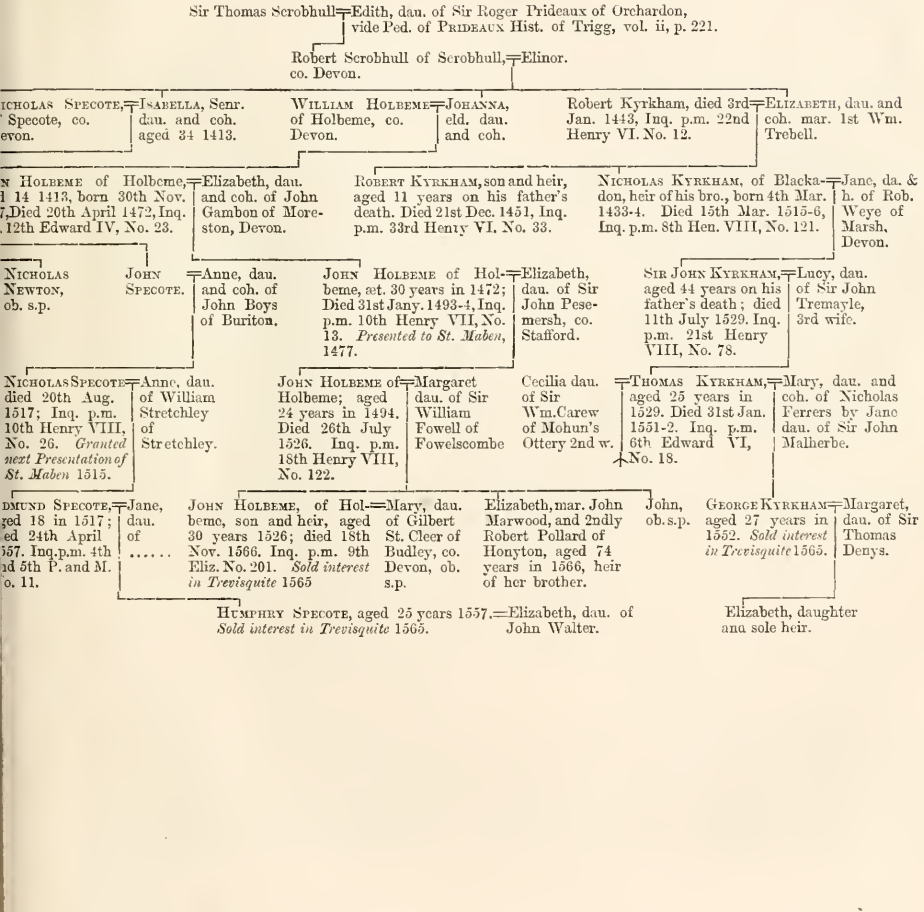
ARTHUR CAPEL, born 19th Feb. 1604-5, aged 18 years on the death of his grandfather. Created Baron Capel of Hadham 6th Aug. 1641. Beh. 9th Mar. 1648-9. = ELIZABETH, dau. and sole heir of Sir Charles Morrison of Cashiobury, co. Herts, Knt. and Bart., mar. settl. dated 5th Nov. 1627.

ARTHUR LORD CAPEL, created Viscount Malden and Earl of Essex 20th April 1661. *Sold interest in Manor of Trevisquite* 1659.

ISTORY.

D THE ADVOWSON OF THE RECTORY OF ST. MABEN.

N.B.—The names of those who held the Manor, or the Advowson, are printed in small caps.



CERIZEAUX, *alias* SERGEAUX.

We find this family mentioned in the Records in the beginning of the reign of King Edward II. In 1283 William de Ceryseux was defendant in a suit of novel disseizin against Lawrence Denysel and Dionis his wife, concerning a tenement in Trewalwat; and at the same assize Claricia, relict of John Merghon of Kestell, sued Richard de Ceriseaus for the third part of half an acre of land, Cornish, as dower, in Tremynek, which Richard compounded for the dower and had seizin of the land.[1] This was, probably, the same Richard who held of Oliver Dinham on his death in 1299 one and a-half Knights' fees in Kylcoyt.[2] He was a juror at the assize at Launceston in 1302, and dying in 1307 seized five and a-half Knights' fees in the manors of Kilcoit and Launceston was succeeded by his grandson.[3] In 1314 an assize of view of recognizance was held to enquire if Margery de Treverbyn, William de Ralegh and Elizabeth his wife, Walter de Treverbyn, Walter Kyldrynek, William de Cerizeus and Thomas de Lammentyn had unjustly disseized Henry Lym of Loo and Edith his wife of their free tenement in Porthbygan juxta Loo; and Henry and Edith recovered against the said Margery, Walter Kyldrynek, William Cerizeus, and Thomas de Lammentyn with damages.[4] This William was probably a younger son of the above-mentioned Sir Richard, as, perhaps, was also Richard de Ceresyaux, who resigned the rectory of Lesnewith in 1308.[5]

From certain proceedings at the assizes at Launceston in 1309 concerning a tenement called Trewhystan it appears that after the death of Sir Richard Cerizeux the manor of Kylcoyd, together with the wardship of Richard de Ceresyaux, son and heir of John de Ceresyaux, was granted by the king to John le Bret of Bosham and Johanna his wife.[6] This John de Ceresyaux had also a daughter Margaret, who married Stephen Podyford. In 1320 Richard, son of Richard de Podyford of Podyford, Stephen, son of the same Richard son of Richard and Margaret, daughter of John Cerciaus, gave 40s. for a license of covenant concerning the manors of Truthek and Podyford, &c.,[7] of which, however, 20s. remained unpaid in 1329.[8]

[1] Assize Rolls Cornw., 12th Edward I., M 1 0 } 6. m. 3.

[2] Inq. p.m. (of Oliver de Dinham), 29th Edward I., No. 59.

[3] See Pedigree post.

[4] Assize Rolls Cornw., 8th Edward II., m. 4d. N 2 16 } 1.

[5] See Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, p. 407.

[6] Assize Rolls, Cornwall, 3rd Edward II. N 2 15 } 1. m. 17.

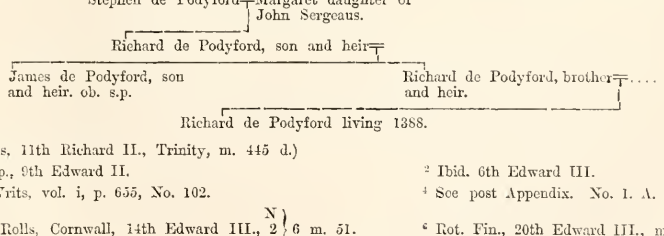
[7] Rot. Pip., 13th Edward II.

[8] Ibid. 3rd Edward III. In 1388 Richard, son of Richard Podyford of Trenythick, petitioned against Michael Trewenneleke and Cecilia his wife and Michael their son, of one messuage and one carucate of land in Pentirnen, which Richard, son of Richard de Podyford of Trenythick, gave Nicholas Heligan, Clerk, for the life of the same Richard, remainder to Stephen son of the said Richard son of Richard and Margaret his wife daughter of John de Sergeaus, and the heirs of their bodies, and which, he said, after the death of the said Richard, Stephen and Margaret, and Richard son and heir of the said Stephen, and James son and heir of the

In 1315 Richard de Cireseaux held eight Knights' fees in Cornwall,[1] as he did also in 1332.[2] In 1323, pursuant to a writ dated 9th May, he was returned by the Sheriff of Cornwall as summoned under the general proclamation to attend the great council at Westminster, he having lands of the value of £40 a year and upwards,[3] and in 1326, he paid a subsidy of 3s. 4d. in St. Maben, as a twentieth of all his moveable goods.[4] He married Margaret daughter and heir of John le Seneschal, Knt., and relict of James Peverel. In 1340, an assize of view of recognizance was held to enquire if Richard Ceriseaux, senior, Knt., Richard Ceriseaux, junior, Knt., John the son of Richard Ceriseaux, senior, and others had disseized Richard de Stapeldon of his free tenement in Truerdeuy Cropping juxta Trethyuan, and in 1546,[5] Richard de Ceriseaux, Knt., and Margaret his wife, together with Ralph the son of Ralph Arundel, gave half a mark for a writ;[6] and on 11th September in the following year, Richard Sergeaux of Colquyt, jointly with Richard Trewynt of Bodmyn, were appointed assessors of 262½ sacs and six stone of wool, growing in Cornwall, of the 2000 sacs granted to the King by the Council on 3rd March preceding, the said wool to be delivered to John Bylon of Trethewol and others, Receivers of the King's wool in Cornwall.[7] He died in 1362, and was succeeded by his son Richard, described above as Richard Ceriseaux, junior, Knt., who, in that year, was called upon to pay the relief on his father's death for three-and-a-half Knights' fees in Tremodret, and twelve fees in Restronget, which had belonged to William de Bodrugan,[8] the payment of which was stayed in the following year. In addition to Richard he would appear to have had other children. William Cergeaux held the Prebend in St. Endellion Church, afterwards called Marny's, and died in 1391, when John Cergeaux was presented by Sir Richard Cergeaux, Knt.,[9] but we have no sufficient data to place either of them into the pedigree, even hypothetically.

Sir Richard Sergeaux, the younger, married to his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and

same Richard son of Stephen, which said James died s.p., to the aforesaid Richard son of Richard de Podyford, brother and heir of the aforesaid James, ought to descend.



(De Banco Rolls, 11th Richard II., Trinity, m. 445 d.)

[1] Rot. Pip., 9th Edward II.

[2] Ibid. 6th Edward III.

[3] Parl. Writs, vol. i, p. 655, No. 102.

[4] See post Appendix. No. I. A.

[5] Assize Rolls, Cornwall, 14th Edward III., N 2 23 6 m. 51.

[6] Rot. Fin., 20th Edward III., m. 20.

[7] Rot. Fin. 21st Edward III, m. 34.

[8] Council Book of Edward the Black Prince, fo. 505.

[9] See Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p. 500.

sole heir of Sir William Bodrugan,[1] and had by her a daughter named after her mother, who died in childhood, but because he had issue he held the Bodrugan estates for the term of his life, according to the law of England, and upon his death, in 1393, they reverted to the heirs of Bodrugan.[2] His second wife was Philippa daughter of Richard Earl of Arundel by Philippa his wife, daughter of Hugh Lord Spencer.

The remainder of the pedigree is so complete, and we have already treated so fully of the last Sir Richard Sergeaux and his issue, that it will suffice here to say that on the division of the Sergeaux estates between the four coheirs of the said Sir Richard Sergeaux, Elizabeth, the elder, carried the manor of Colquite into the family of Marny of Lyre Marny in co. Essex.

MARNY.

The family of Marny, though not in early times of the highest standing in the county of Essex, was of great antiquity and of considerable position in that county. By his charter, dated 12th October 1264, King Henry III granted a license to William Marny to impark his wood at Lyre within the metes of the Forest of Essex.[3] Morant says that about this date William de Marny held a Knight's fee under Henry of Essex.[4] His grandson William de Marny, in 1329, had license to alienate thirty acres of land and the advowson of the Church of Leyremarny to three Chaplains to celebrate Divine Service there, daily, for the soul of the said William and the souls of his ancestors and of his heirs, which land and advowson were parcel of his manor of Leyremarny, which he held of the Bishop of London as of the Castle of Stortford, by the service of two suits at the court of the said Bishop in the said castle, and the payment of 8s. per annum to the Ward of the said castle. The land was stated to be worth per annum, according to the true value, 7s. 6d., or price per acre 3d., and the Church, per annum, in all issues, according to the true value, £10 13s. 4d.[5] To Robert de Marny, son of the last named, King Edward III, upon inspeximus of the above recited charter of 48th Henry III, by letters patent, dated 18th September 1335, confirmed, under the description of Robert de Marny, kinsman and heir of the aforesaid William de Marny, the same to him and his heirs for ever.[6]

[1] In the account of the Bodrigan family, Hist. of Trigg, v. i, 550, through some inadvertance it is inaccurately stated that this Elizabeth was the daughter of *Henry* Bodrigan, and (p. 551) that Sir *William* died s.p.; and, unfortunately it is so shewn in the Pedigree, p. 554, notwithstanding that her parentage is correctly given in a note on an earlier page (530, note §).

[2] Vide Inq. p.m., 17th Richard II, and De Banco Rolls, 12th Richard II, Michaelmas 119.

[3] Rot. Pat. 48th Henry III, m. 2. An attempt has been made, to identify this family of Marny with that of Mareny (the Norman family of Marigny) but the evidences adduced are not, in our opinion, sufficient to establish it. Transactions of the Essex Archeol. Society, vol. iii, p. 2.

[4] Morant's Essex, vol. i, p. 406.

[5] Inq. ad quod damnum, 3rd Edward III, No. 122 (2nd numbers.)

[6] Rot. Pat. 9th Edward III, Part 2, m. 4.

Sir William Marny, Knt. by marriage with Elizabeth eldest sister and coheir of Richard Sergeaux, son of Sir Richard Sergeaux, Knt., acquired the third part of the manor of Tremodret, the manors of Trevelen and Kilquyt, one acre of land Cornish in Pencarrow, juxta Kilquyt, and one acre of land English in Trefryck, together with the advowson of one prebend called "Bodrugan prouendre" in the Church of St. Eudellion, of all which he died seized according to the law of England, of the inheritance of Thomas his son and heir, in 1414. In his will, dated 19th August, and proved 19th December in the same year,[1] he directs that his body shall be buried in the Church of Lyre Marny, and names his sons Thomas and John, and his daughters Ellen and Ann; to the latter of whom he gives 300 marks as a marriage portion. The former was previously married to Sir Thomas Tyrell. To Sir William Mandeville the testator gives an annuity of 40s. out of the manor of Leyre Marny for the term of his life. Sir Thomas Marny died seized of the same lands at the early age of 24 years, leaving his wife Margaret great with child. She was afterwards delivered of a daughter named Margaret, who dying in infancy the estates and the representation of the family devolved upon her uncle, Sir John Marny. To him succeeded his son Henry Marny, who, upon the death of his mother, in 1478, was found to be aged 21 years. Upon the landing of Henry Earl of Richmond in 1485, Henry Marny joined his standard at Nottingham; and he fought bravely against the Earl of Lincoln, in the cause of Lambert Simmel, at the battle of Stoke, on 6th June 1489, and also against Lord Audley and the Cornish men at Blackheath, on 22nd June 1497. He was one of the twenty-three Knights made at the creation of Henry Duke of York, on the Eve of All Saints 10th Henry VII (1494).[2] He was appointed Sheriff of Essex, 1487, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Officer of the Countess of Richmond's Household, and Privy Councillor, in the reign of Henry VII. After the accession of King Henry VIII, he was again appointed a Privy Councillor, elected a Knight of the Garter on the 23rd, and installed on the 27th April 1510,[3] Lord Privy Seal, Captain of the Body Guard and Vice-Chamberlain in 1509.[4] In June 1513, when Henry VIII personally undertook another invasion of France, among those who went over to Calais with the King appears Sir Henry Marny's son with a retinue of 800 persons.[5] And on 23rd July 1514, a protection was granted to Sir Henry Marny, Knight of the Body, retained in the King's service beyond the seas.[6] In September of the same year he was appointed Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall,[7] as he was before for the Duchy of Lancaster. Finally on 12th April 1523 he was created Baron Marny of Leyre Marny, co. Essex. He died 24th May following, according to Newcourt, at his house in St. Swithen's, London, and was buried at Leyre Marny. Notwithstanding the antiquity of the Marny family, King Henry VIII, in answer to the complaint of the "Rebylles in Yorkshire" that he had not then as many noble Councillors as at the beginning of his reign, wrote, "Who were then Counsaillors I well remember, and yet of the Temporaltie I note none but two worthie calling noble

[1] Proved P.C.C. (29 and 31 Marche.)
[2] Cotton MSS. Claudius, C. III, fo. 27.
[3] Beltz's Memorials, p. clxxi.
[4] Rot. Pat., 1st Henry VIII, Parl. 2 m. 33.
[5] Cotton MSS., Faustina, E. vii, 6.
[6] Signed Bills, Record Office.
[7] Privy Seals.

.....others, as the Lords Marney and Darcye, but scant well borne Gentlemen, and yet of no great landes till they were promoted by us and so made Knights and Lordes."[1]

On the death of Henry Lord Marny he was succeeded by his son John, then aged 30 years. He did not, however, long enjoy the dignity of the peerage, for he died on 27th April 1525, s.p.m. when the title, after an existence of only two years and fifteen days, became extinct. Like his father, he was a favorite of the King. He was an Esquire for the Body in May 1509, when he was appointed Warden of Rochester Castle. We have mentioned above how he accompanied the King on his expedition into France in 1513. Soon after the *Battle of the Spurs*, at Tournay on 25th September, he received the honour of Knighthood.[2] By Christine daughter and heir of Sir Roger Newburgh he left two daughters, coheirs, Catherine, the elder married first George Ratcliffe, Esquire, and secondly Thomas Lord Poynyngs, and died s.p. Elizabeth, the younger became the wife of Thomas Howard second son of Thomas Fourth Duke of Norfolk, who, in 1558, was created Viscount Bindon. Her descendants became extinct upon the death of Ambrosia the young daughter of Sir Arthur Gorges, in 1600. See Pedigree annexed.

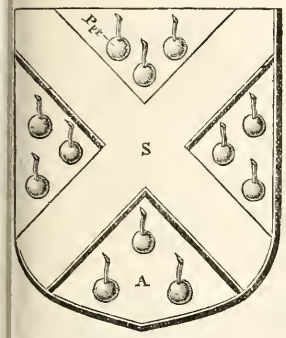
[1] State Papers, Henry VIII, vol i, 507.

[2] Harl MS., 6069, f. 112.

PEDIGREE OF SERGEAUX, MARNY, & HOWARD,

SHEWING THE DESCENT OF THE MANOR OF COLQUITE.

N.B.—The Names of those who held the Manor are Printed in Capitals.



ARMS OF SERGEAUX.

William Marny had license to enclose a Park at Leyre, co. Essex, Rot. Pat. 48th Henry III. m. 2. (1264) = ...

RICHARD CERIZEAUX died seized of Kilcoit 1307, Inq. p.m. 1st Edward II, No. 59. = ...

John Marny = Avice, dau. of Ralph Gernon.

William Ceriseaus. living 1314

Richard de Cerceyaux, Rector of Lesnewyth, resigned 1308 (see Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, p. 407.)

John Ceri-zeaux, ob. v.p. = ...

William Marny of Layer Marny, co. Essex, Knt. temp. Edward III. Had license to assign 30 acres of land and Church at Leyre to three Chaplains, Inq. ad quod damnum, 3rd Edward III, No. 122. (1329) = Katherine, dau. and coh. of ..... Venables.

Margaret, mar. Stephen Podyford of Podyford and Trenythyk

SIR RICHARD CERIZEAUX, KNT., aged 7 years in 1307; died 1362. = Margaret, dau. and heir of Sir John Seneschal of Predarwolas, Knt. (ob. 1318) by Joane dau. of Sir Oger Keningk Knt. (ob. 1320) Relict of James Peverel, see Ped. of PEVEREL Hist. of Trigg, vol. i. p. 382; Died 1st August 1349 and bur. in Church of Grey Friars, Bodmin, see Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p. 189.

Sir William Sergeaux, bur. in Church of Grey Friars Bodmin 1369, see Hist. of Trigg, vol. i. p. 189.

Robert Marny of Leyre Marny, Knt. Had confirmation of Charter of 48th Hen. III for Park at Lyre; Rot. Pat. 9th Edw. III, Part 2, m. 4 (1335.) = Alice, dau. of Richard Layer of Suffolk.

Michael Sergeaux, Clerk, Rector of Ladock, had license to study 1373.

Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Sir William Bodrugan = Elizabeth, ob. s.p.

SIR RICHARD SERGEAUX, KNT. Died 30th Sept. 1393: Inq. p.m. 17th Richard II, No. 53. = Philippa, dau. of Richard Earl of Arundel by Philippa, dau. of Hugh Lord Spencer.

John Sergeaux, Died 16th Jan. 1367-8; Writ diem clausit extremum, 10th May 11th Richard II (1388) Admo. to Edward Earl of Devon, Sir Richard Sergeaux, Michael Sergeaux, Clerk, s.p. = Elizabeth, dau. of William Champernon, & relict of William Polglas; Died 11th May 1318, see Hist. Trigg, vol. i, p. 554.

SIR WILLIAM MARNY, died on Tuesday next before the feast of St. Barth. 1414. Inq. p.m. 2nd Henry V. No. 29. Will dated 9th and prov. 22nd Aug. 1414, P.C.C. (Marche 29 and 31.) = ELIZABETH, dau. and coh. aged 21 years 1399.

Phillippa, dau. and coh. aged 18 years 1399, Wife of Robert Passele, 2ndly of William Swynborne.

Alice, dau. and coh. aged 15 years 1399, mar. 1st Guy St. Aubyn, 2nd Richard de Vere Earl of Oxford.

Johanna, dau. and coh. aged 7 years 1399.

Richard Sergeaux, born 21st Dec. 1374, aged 19 in 1393; died 23rd June 1396. Inq. p.m. 1st Henry IV. No. 14.

SIR THOMAS MARNY of Leyer Marny, Knt. Aged 21 years on 21st Feb. 1413-4; died 22nd Mar. 1429-30, Inq. p.m. 9th Henry V. No. 36. Will dated 6th May 1417, prov. 7th Nov. 1421, P.C.C. (Marche 52.) = Margaret, one of the exors. and proved her husband's will.

William (Morant) died v p. s.p.

SIR JOHN MARNY, aged 21 & unmar. 1420, heir of his niece Margaret; died before 1478. = Joan, dau. of John Throgmorton of co. Glouc. and relict of Rob. Gifford; died 28th March 1478, Inq. p.m. 18th Edw. IV, No. 44.

Anne, wife of Thomas Tyrell, Knt. of Heron. Both, bur. at East Horndon, Essex (Morrant)

Ellen.

A

B

A

MARGARET, aged 7 weeks on 9th Sept. 1420. Died 14th Nov. 1421. Inq. p.m. 1st Henry VI.

Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Wynsfold, Mayor of London. 2nd wife

B

SIR HENRY MARNY, KNT., Privy Councillor to Henry VII., K.G., aged 21 years in 1478, created Lord Marny, 14th Henry VIII. Died 24th May 1523. Bur. at Leyer Marney. Inq. p.m., 15th Henry VIII., No. 10. = Thomasine, dau. of S John Arundel of Lanhern co. Cornwall. 1st wife.

Katherine mar. Thomas Bonham.

Bridget, dau. of Sir William Waldegrave and relict of Thomas Findern. = JOHN LORD MARNY, son and heir, Governor of Rochester Castle; died 27th April 1525, Inq. p.m. 17th Henry VIII, No. 93. = Christina, dau. and heir of Sir Roger Newburgh; died 7th August 1517, Inq. p.m. 17th Henry VIII, No. 150.

Thomas Marny.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, died 25th Aug. 1534. = Elizabeth, da of Edward Stafford Dul of Buckingham.

GEORGE RATCLIFFE, 1st husband; had scizin in right of his wife 21st Henry VIII ob. s.p. = CATHERINE, dau. and coh. aged 10 years in 1525. = Thomas Poynyngs Lord Poynyngs, ob. 37th Henry VIII, s.p.

ELIZABETH, dau. and coh. aged 8 years in 1525. = THOMAS HOWARD, 2nd son, created Viscount Bindon, 1st Eliz. Died 28th Jan. 1581-2, vide Inq. p.m., 33rd Elizabeth, Part 2, No. 22.

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, beh. 19th Jan. 1546-7. v.p. = Frances, dau. John Vere, Ea of Oxford.

HENRY HOWARD, Viscount Bindon, died 1590. Inq. p.m., 33rd Elizabeth, Part 2, No. 22. = Frances, dau. of Sir Peter Mewtas of Essex, Knt.

THOMAS HOWARD, Viscount Bindon, K.G. Will dated 14th June 1607. Prov. 10th Mar. 1610-11. P.C.C. (Wood 22), s.p. = Grace, dau. of Bernard Duffield.

Francis Howard. Died s.p.

Thomas Howard 4th Duke of Norfolk. Beh. 2nd June 1572. = Margaret, dau. Thomas Lord Audley of Walder

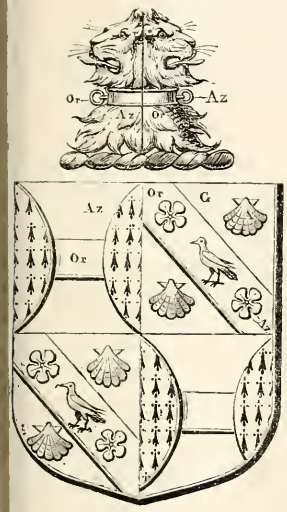
Sir Arthur Gorges. Died Oct. 1625. Bur. at Chelsea. = DOUGLAS HOWARD, dau. and heir. Died 13th Aug. 1590. Inq. p.m., 33rd Elizabeth, Part 2, No. 22.

THOMAS HOWARD, restored in blood, cr. Earl of Suffolk 1603. Died 28th May 1626. Admo. to his son Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, 7th June 1626, P.C.C. = Elizabeth, dau. and coh. of Si Henry Knevet of Charlton, co Wilts, Knt., and relict of Richar Finch, Esq.

AMBROSIA, dau. and sole heir. Aged 2 years 9 months and 11 days on 18th April 1591. Died 10th and bur. in the College of Westminster, 22nd Oct. 1600. Par. Reg. of Chelsea, Faulkner's History, vol. ii, p. 128. See also Cecil's Letters to Carew, p. 57. (Camden Soc. Pub. 1864.)

THEOPHILUS HOWARD, Earl of Suffolk. Died 3rd June 1640 = Elizabeth, dau. and coh. of George Lor Hume of Berwick, and Earl of Dunba in Scotland.

PEDIGREE OF PETER-HOBLYN OF COLQUITE.



ns as granted to Deeble Peter-Hoblyn of Colquite, 1836.

John Peter of Torbrian ═ Joan, dau. of .....

John Peter of Torbrian, co. Devon ═ Alys, dau. of John Collinge of Woodland, co. Devon.

- Sir William Petre, from whom descend the Lords Petre.
- John Peter, Alderman of Exeter. Will dated 8th Dec. 1579. Prov. 4th Nov. 1581. (36 Darcy.) ═ Wyllmot.
- Robert Peter, Auditor of the Exchequer. Died 16th Sept. 1593 s.p. Bur. at Ingatestone M.I. Will dated 16th Aug. 1583 Prov. 9th Oct. 1593. (69 Nevil.) ═ Margaret, dau. of Sir John Tirrell, Knt. Liv. 1581-83. Remar. Edward English, M.I., at St. Margaret's, Westminster. (Pingo Collec.)

- Otho Peter of Bowhay, co. Devon. Named in will of his uncle, John Peter. Customer of Exeter in 1570, and proved his father's will in 1581. ═ †
- Thomas Peter, on whom his father settled Trewaran, Treator, and other estates in Cornwall. ═ ..... dau. of Thomas Godolphin.

Robert Peter, Repres. in Parl. for Fowey, 13th Elizabeth; for Dartmouth, 28th Elizabeth. ═ Thomasine, dau. of John Kestell of Kestell, co. Cornwall.

Henry Peter, M.P. for Fowey, temp. James. ═ Debora, dau. of John Treffry of Place, Fowey, mar. there 9th Jan. 1609. (*See Ped. of* Treffry, Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, p. 252.)

Thomas Peter of St. Merryn, co Cornwall, eldest son, admo. at Exeter 10th Jan. 1675, to Elizabeth his wife. ═ Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Michell of St. Merryn, mar. ante 21st Charles I, nuncupative will dated 30th Nov. 1677. Prov. at Exon. 22nd Feb. 1677-8.

abeth, dau. of John Goove of Goovehayes, Devon, widow of William Woodland of rose, co. Cornwall. Mar. Art. dated 14th 1658. Living 1685. ═ Gregory Peter of Harlyn in St. Merryn. Bur.[2] 19th Feb. 1712. Will dated 19th April 1710. Prov. 17th June 1712, at Exeter. ═ Jane his wife. Living 1712. Bur.[1] 9th Mar. 1737.

n Peter of Harlyn, son and heir. Exr. to his father's will.[1] 28th April 1733. Will dated 23rd Oct. 1728. Cod. 12th l 1733. Prov. at Exeter 7th May 1733. ═ Ann, dau. of Sir John Coriton of Newton Ferrers, Cornwall, Bart. Bapt. at St. Mellians, co. Cornwall, 11th August 1663. Mar. there 14th April 1685, mar. articles dated 11th same month. Bur.[1] 18th Oct. 1737.

A

[1] At St. Merryn.

[2] At St. Mabyn.

PEDIGREE OF PETER-HOBLYN.

A

- Henry Peter, bap.[1] 30th April 1688. Living 1712 & 1728.
- William Peter, bap.[1] 25th July 1690.
- Samuel Peter, bap.[1] 6th July 1696.
- Genopher, bap.[1] 4th May 1694.
- Elizabeth, mar.[1] 15th June 1706, to Richard Morshead
- Susanna, bap.[1] 29th April 1699.

- Mary, born 8th Feb. 1724, bap.[1] 10th same month.
- Elizabeth, bap.[1] 16th Feb. 1727.
- Jenny, bap.[1] 10th Dec. 1728.
- Ann, bap.[1] 19th Jan. 1730.
- Susanna, bap.[1] 6th July 1731.
- Martha, bap.[1] 27th Dec. 1732

- Hoblyn Peter of Percothen, born 5th April 1748, bap.[1] same day. *Died 10th Jan. and* bur.[1] 14th Jan. 1804. *Will dated 10th April* 1801. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of John Pomeroy. Mar.[1] 9th July 1778. Died at Padstow and bur.[2] 6th Nov. 1821.
- Deeble Peter of Colquite in S. Mabyn, born May 1750. Died 19th July 1836. Bur.[1] Will dated 19th July 1832. Cod. 17th Aug 1833. Prov. C.P.C. in Sep. 1836.

- Samuel Peter, born 17th April 1779, and bap.[1] 24th same month. Died 1832. Bur. at Padstow. = Sarah Carbis, mar. at Falmouth, in 1804, *Died at Luxulian and bur. there.*
- Hoblyn Peter of Percothen, born circa 1781. Liv. there 1836. unmar. *Bur.*[1] *28th November* 1846, *aged* 65.
- Pomeroy Peter, a Midshipman, R.N. Died at Plymouth coel.
- Edward Peter in the service of the East India Company. Died in India. coel.

- Elizabeth *Sarah*, eldest child, *born 30th April* 1805, *bap.*[1] *4th Oct.* 1806. *Died in Childhood.*
- Hoblyn Samuel Peter, eldest son, born *19th July, bap. 4th Oct.* 1806. *Died at Plymouth* 1870, *and bur. there.*
- Edward Pomeroy Peter, born 1st Oct. 1807, *bap. 17th April* 1809. *Living at Plymouth* 1875, *unmar.*
- John Harris Peter, born 7th May 1809. *By Royal Licence dated* 1865, *assumed the additional name and arms of Hoblyn. Died at Colquite 3rd and bur.*[2] *8th Sep.*, 1871. *Will Prov. 15th Dec.* 1871. = Emily, dau. of Rev. John Kingdon, Clerk, Rector of Michaelstow. Mar. there 24th July 1862.
- Henry Peter, born 14th July 1810. *Bap.*[1] *14th May* 1811. *Deceased s.p.*
- Deeble Peter, born 4th May, *bap.*[1] *21st Nov.* 1817. *Deceased s.p.*

- *Charles Henry Harris, born 25th April, and bap.*[2] *24th June* 1863. *Died 24th and bur.*[2] *28th Aug.* 1863.
- *Ellen Maude, born 4th April, bap.*[2] *17th May* 1864.
- *Caroline Emily, born 29th April, bap.*[2] *30th May* 1865.
- *Catherine Sarah, born 24th Oct. bap.*[2] *5th Dec.* 1866.

[1] At St. Merryn. [2] At St. Mabyn.

F COLQUITE.—Continued.

Martha, bap.[1] 26th Nov. 1793.

Ann, bap.[1] 3rd August 1706. Mar. Edward Hoblyn of Tresadern. Died 1791, æt 85.

Jonathan Peter of Porthcothen, bap.[1] 10th June 1692. Living 1747.

Mary, dau. of Thomas Hoblyn of Penhargard, co. Cornwall. She was one of the admin. of her father who died in 1719, in admo. granted C.P.C. 26th Jan 1727, then wife of Jonathan Peter. Living 1747.

Jonathan Peter, bap.[1] 5th Nov. 1736.

Samuel Peter of Porthcothen, born 30th Dec. 1725, bap[1] 26th Jan. 1726, bur.[1] 3rd Oct. 1770.

Sarah, sole dau. and heir of Edward Hoblyn of Penhargard, admx. to her father 1754. *Mar. Lic. 30th March* 1747. *Died 13th Sep.* 1803.

Rev. Edward Peter, Clerk, Rector of Wigborough, co. Essex, born Sep. 1759, at Plymouth, ob. 1832. Bur. at St. Sidwell's, Exeter. Will dated 14th May 1831. Prov. 30th July 1832. (464, Tenterden).

Mary, bap.[1] 1st July 1754.

Sarah, bap.[1] Mar. Rev. Coplestone Radcliffe *of Plymouth.*

Jonathan *Humphry* Peter of Steps, near Bodmin, *born 18th July* 1792. *Bap.*[1] *9th June* 1798.

Mary, dau. of ..... Serpil.

Thomas Peter of Percothen born 11*th Dec.* 1793, *bap.*[1] *9th June* 1798. Liv. there 1836 cœl. *Died* 24 *and bur.*[1] *30th June* 1873.

Elizabeth, mar. at Padstow to Robert Avery of Padstow. Both living 1836. *See Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p.* 655.

Deeble Peter of Colquite, born 22nd Feb. 1798. By Royal License dated 13th Sep. 1836, assumed the name and arms of Hoblyn. Died unmar. *Aged* 67, *and bur.*[1] *19th Sep.* 1864.

Mary, *bap.*[1] 21*st Nov.* 1817 Mar. John Stone of St. Mabyn.

Susan, mar. Thomas Dewston, Lieut. R.N.

Sarah and Sarah, died young.

omeroy *illiam* eter, *p.*[1] *4th* ne 23.

Samuel Peter, born 13th Oct. 1825 *bap.*[1] 14*th Jan.* 1826 *Deceased s.p.*

Caroline Mary, born 4th, *bap.*[1] 10*th* Dec. 1811. *Mar... Seccombe.*

Anna Maria and Jane Louisa, Twins, born 19th Dec. 1812, *bap. 4th Jan.* 1815. *Both mar. and emig. to America.*

Mary, born in April 1815. *Mar. C. E. Hosken, Clerk, who died* 1870. *She living* 1875.

Ellen, youngest dau., born 19th Dec. 1820. *Mar.* 1848. *Sir Henry Onslow, Bart. He buried at St. Tudy, 26th Nov.* 1870. *She living* 1875.

Cyril Onslow, born 5th April, bap.[2] *12th May,* 1868.

Henry Godolphin, born 17th June, bap.[2] *3rd August* 1869.

Ernest Pomeroy, born 21st and bap.[2] *24th June,* 1870.

I hereby certify that the portion of the above Pedigree which is printed in *Roman* type, and the Arms agree with the Record in this Office.

GEORGE HARRISON,
Windsor Herald.

Heralds' College.
7th June 1875.

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[1] At St. Merryn.

[2] At St. Mabyn.

FAMILY OF HELIGAN.

Ancient documents in the possession of Sir John Trelawny, at Trelawne, state that about the year 1000 there was one Reynolde, the son of Nicholas de Heligan, who was Lord of the Manor of Treserret,[1] and, further, that about the time of King Henry II there was one Nicholas de Helligan, the son of William, who by his wife ..... heir of Lamettyn, had issue Richard, called Lamettyn because he there dwelt, and also had issue John and Reynold. Richard de Lamettyn had issue Geoffry. Nicholas de Helligan gave all his land in Helligan and Porthkulyock to John his son, and he dying s.p., v.p. he gave the same, afterwards, to his younger son Reynold, which grant Richard de Lamettyn confirmed by his charter, as did, subsequently, Geoffry de Lamettyn.[2]

Reynold de Helligan had issue Nicholas de Heligan, who, by Matilda his wife, daughter of Alan Bloyou, had issue Robert and Millicenta, which Robert, in 1283, gave half a mark for a pone,[3] and he paid the aid upon two fees in Helligan in 1301. He married Emma daughter and coheir of William de Tregrilla, whose other daughter and coheir, Isabella, became the wife of Walter Doyngell. In 1313 an assize of view of recognizance was held to enquire if Robert de Heligan and Emma his wife, Adam de Helygan, Johanna de St. Winnow, and John her son, had unjustly disseized Adam Doyngel of his free tenement in Tregrilla juxta Mahynyet (Menheniot) and Adam recovered.[4] In 1278 Henry de Helligan, Clerk, had a dispensation from the Bishop of Exeter on account of defect of birth. Robert de Helligan died before 1314, for in that year Adam Helligan, as son and heir of Robert, made fealty for the hamlet of Helligan, which he held of the heirs of Joceus de Dinham then in the King's wardship.[5] In 1327 he paid 2s. as his share of the subsidy, being a twentieth of his moveable goods.[6] We have already in our account of the manor of Helligan treated of the marriage and issue of Adam de Helligan. We may, however, here mention that in 1346 Adam de Heligan and Isabella his wife, who had taken out a writ of novel disseizin against John Lowys, junior, concerning a tenement in Bodmin, did not appear to prosecute, and were in mercy, together with their sureties, viz., Richard

[1] This is more than doubtful. We consider that the Reynold son of Nicholas must be the same person so described in the Charter of Prior Alan, dated cir. 1193. See ante, p. 41, and note.

[2] These deeds are cited in a "Book of Evidences" at Trelawne, but the deeds themselves we have not seen. We are indebted for the information to the kindness of Sir John and Lady Trelawny. In 1201 Henry de Heligan gave one mark for want of a surety. (Coram Rege Roll, 3rd John) see ante p. 37.

[3] Rot. Fin., 11th Edward I, m. 23. In the Assize Rolls of the same year $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{M}\\1\\20\end{matrix}\right\}$ 4. m. 8., we find Jordan de Heligan mentioned.

[4] Assize Rolls, 7th Edward $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\2\\15\end{matrix}\right\}$ 6. m. 2.

[5] Rot. Fin., 8th Edward II.

[6] Sub. Roll, 1st Edward III, $\frac{87}{7}$ see ante Appendix I., A, and C.

Heligan and John Heligan,[1] who, probably, were the sons of the said Adam. Isolda, his daughter by Isabell Carminow, married John son of Roger Blake of Bodmin, and Adam Heligan and Nicholas his son, by their charter dated at Helygan on Monday next after the feast of St. Lawrence the Martyr 21st Edward III (1347) granted to the said John Blake and Isolda daughter of the said Adam, one messuage, one corn mill, and one fuller's mill, &c., in Nytherkildreynek juxta Schulawode. and also the whole common of pasture of the manor of Lancarf, to hold to the said John Blake and Isolda and the heirs of their bodies for ever; in default of such issue to revert to the said Adam and Nicholas and the heirs of the said Nicholas.[2] Adam de Heligan also granted to Roger Blake and John his son, and Isolda the daughter of the same Adam, and the heirs of the bodies of the said John and Isolda, one acre of land Cornish in Tregrilla, to hold to the said John and Isolda and the heirs of their bodies, in default remainder to John Helygan son of the said Adam. Roger Blake, John, and Isolda died s.p., and in 1397 Nicholas Helygan petitioned against William Carminow for the recovery of the said land at Tregrilla, under the aforesaid charter. William Carminow appeared and defended his right against the said Nicholas and, whilst admitting the charter, pleaded that after that gift the said Roger and John his son and Isolda, by a certain Indenture of those and other lands, dated at Heligan on Saturday next after the feast of the Assumption of the B. V. Mary 21st Edward III (1347), for themselves and the heirs of the said John and Isolda, agreed that if a certain Adam Heligan, John his son, and Richard and Nicholas, brothers of the said John, should pay to the said Roger Blake, John his son, and Isolda, £60 at certain times prescribed, that then the said charter of feoffament should be void; which said sum of £60, he said, was paid by Adam Heligan, so that the aforesaid John son of Adam Heligan into the said lands entered as in his former estate, to hold to him and his heirs for ever. which said John's estate in those lands the said William then had. As Nicholas took no exception to this statement, William Carminow obtained judgment.[3]

John Helygan son of Adam appears to have been resident at Treblethick, where he made his charter dated on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Martin 3rd Richard II (1379), whereby he granted to Nicholas his son and Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Mayndy, and the heirs of their bodies, messnages in Bocoven, Spytul, Tresloget, and Tresarret, which messuages form a considerable portion of the manor of Tresarret.[4] His son Nicholas also dated a charter there in 1395. They would appear also to have been sometimes resident at their mansion at Trencruke, in the parish of Menheniot; John Heligan and Isabella his wife had license for a Chapel there in 1387, which was renewed in 1396, and again in 1410, whilst on 10th March 1420, a similar license was granted to Isabella, relict of John Heligan.[5] Nicholas de Heligan had issue two sons and a daughter,

[1] Assize Rolls, 20th Edward III, N 2 21 } 6. m. 8 d.

[2] Charter at Trelawne. Among the witnesses to this charter are the names of John Billon of Trethewel and John Billon of Tregartha. See Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, pp. 385, 386.

[3] De Banco Rolls, 21st Richard II. Michs. m. 377.

[4] Muniment Room, Trelawne; see also Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p. 557, and Rental of Tresarret, ante pp. 42, 43.

[5] Bishop's Registers.

and the sons dying s.p., the daughter, Joan, carried the manor of Tresarret, in marriage, to John Trelawny, second son of Sir John Trelawny, Knt.

Richard, the elder son of Adam de Helygan, remained, as we have already seen, at Helygan. He would appear to have had two sons, John, who, in 1401, is described as his son and heir, and an elder son Reginald. For further account see ante, p. 39, under the Manor of Helygan.[1]

HILL OF HELIGAN.

The pedigree of the family of Hill of Heligan, recorded at the Herald's Visitation of Cornwall in 1620, which is attested by "Humphrye Hyll," commences with Robert Hill, or Hyll, who married Margaret daughter and heir of Peter Fauntleroy. A pedigree in the British Museum[2] carries the pedigree several generations higher, stating that this Robert Hill, was the son of Giles Hill, the son of Robert Hill, the son of Ralph Hill, the son of John Hill of Spaxton, by a second marriage with Maud daughter of Sir Giles Daubenay. Whether any portion of these descents may be accurate or not we cannot say, but it is certain that John Hill of Spaxton had no son, as we have already shown (Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, p. 28). He died in 1455, leaving as his heir, by Margaret daughter of Sir William Rodney, an infant daughter, aged eight weeks.[3] This young lady, in due time, became the wife of Sir William Saye of Broxbourne, co. Herts, and died before her husband s p., and the estates devolved upon the issue of her aunts as her nearest heirs. (Vide Ped. ibid pp. 42, 43.)

It is not improbable that the Hills settled in St. Maben before the marriage of Robert Hill with the heiress of Fauntleroy, for we find a certain John Hill, senior, assessed to the subsidy there upon goods, at the comparatively high rate of £10 in 1524,[4] and from the Return, Appendix I. C., it appears that John Hyll, senior, John Hyll, junior, and Henry Hyll, had goods in common of that amount, and possessed arms for one man[6]. The marriage alluded to took place before 1543, for in that year we find Robert Hill assessed upon lands of the value of £20 per annum.[5] He was again assessed in St. Maben in 1559,[6] and in 1571, but at a reduced rate of £12. He died in 1575, and his grandson Maurice Hill probably succeeded him, as we have no mention of his son Giles. Maurice

[1] In 1415 Johanna, who was the wife of Peter Helygan, took out a writ in plea of lands against William Paynter and Johanna his wife. (Assize Rolls, 3rd to 10th Henry V, N/2/48 } 1. m. 46.) In 1471 Philip Heligan was manucaptor for John Wyn, one of the Burgesses returned to Parliament for the Borough of Bodmin. (See Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p. 242.)

[2] Harl MS. 1079, fo. 115.

[3] Inq. p.m., 34th Henry VI, No. 17.

[4] Sub. Roll. 16th Henry VII, 87/131 See Appendix No. 1, C.

[5] Ibid. 35th Henry VIII, 87/154

[6] Ibid. 1st Elizabeth, 87/218 and 36th Elizabeth. 88/253

[6] Appendix I. D.

was assessed upon lands in St. Maben at the further reduced rate of £10 in 1593,[1] and 1600[2]. He married Margaret daughter of John Carnsewe of Bokelly, who survived him, and was assessed to the subsidy in St. Maben upon lands of the value of £3 per annum in 1625, at which time her son Humphry Hill was assessed at the same rate.[3] It was this Humphry who attested the official pedigree in the College of Arms. Helligan was sold soon afterwards, and the Hills seem to have left the parish, for the name does not appear in the subsidy roll of 15th Charles I (1639).

Arms of Hill.—Gu. a saltier vairée between four mullets, ar.; quartering Flamank, Lucombe and Helligan.

SILLY OF TREVELVER AND HELIGAN.

This family claimed to have been descended from the family of Silly of Rackenford, co. Devon, though we know of no evidence on the subject. John Silly, alleged to have been the son of Richard Silly of Rackenford, in 1612 married Elizabeth daughter and heir of John Marke of St. Wenn, by which he acquired possessions in that parish. In 1630 he purchased of John Kempe the barton of Trevelver in St. Minver,[4] in which, in 1636, he, with Elizabeth his wife, suffered a fine to Alexander Carew and William Courtenay, doubtless for purposes of settlement.[5] These gentlemen were afterwards trustees to his will. We find him first assessed to the subsidy in that parish in 1641, when, as John Silly, Esq., he was rated upon lands of the value of £7 per annum, and his son, as Richard Silly, Gent., was, at the same time, assessed upon lands of the value of £1 per annum.[6] By his will, dated in 1640, and proved 15th April 1646 (in which he mentions his wife, his sons Richard and John, his sister Richard, and his daughter Elizabeth) he stipulates that if his son Richard releases to his brother John his right to lands in St. Wenn, John is not to have Penlease, in St. Brooke, nor any of the lands in St. Minver. Richard appears to have done so, and to have settled at Trevelver, and John settled in St. Wenn, where he was residing in 1646 and in 1659. Richard was twice married, by his first wife, Gertrude the daughter of Richard Carew of Antony, he left one surviving son, named Marke after his grandmother's family, and one daughter, Mary, the wife of Thomas Ceely. By his second marriage, with Ann daughter of Humphry Nicoll of Penvose, he had a son, Joseph, and a daughter. Marke succeeded him at Trevelver, and upon Joseph he settled the manor of Heligan which he had purchased in 1641. Marke died s.p., and by his will, dated 15th July, and proved 18th September 1667, after making certain specific bequests to the children of his sister Mary Ceely, he devises all his real and personal estate to his uncle John Silly, who thereupon removed to Trevelver.

[1] Ibid. 36th Elizabeth, $\frac{88}{253}$, and [2] 42nd Elizabeth, $\frac{88}{265}$

[3] Ibid. 1st Charles $\frac{89}{312}$

[4] Pedes Finium, 6th Charles, Easter.

[5] Pedes Finium, 13th Charles, Trinity.

[6] Sub. Roll, 17th Charles, $\frac{89}{334}$

John Silly married Jane daughter of William Cotton, Precentor of Exeter Cathedral, and coheir of her brother Sir John Cotton (see Ped. of COTTON, Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p. 653). He was Burgess in Parliament for Bodmin in 1660. and dying 1672, with other children, left a son William Silly, who succeeded him at Trevelver.[1] This William, as William Sylly, Esq., under the charter of 27th March 1685, was appointed one of the free burgesses of Bodmin, to whom, to the exclusion of the capital or other burgesses, together with the mayor, was granted the privilege of electing the two burgesses to represent the Borough in Parliament.[2] He married first, Jane daughter of ..... Kekewich, by whom he left a son named Hender; and secondly, Honour daughter and coheir of John Carter of St. Columb, by whom he had two sons, John and William, and two daughters, of whom Honour became the wife of Antony Tanner of St. Enoder. By deeds of settlement, dated respectively 19th and 20th September 20th Charles II (1668), upon the marriage of William Silly and Jane Kekewich, all the manors and lands of the said John Silly, father of the said William, in Cornwall, (except as therein excepted) were limited after the deaths of the said John Silly and Jane his wife, to the issue male of the marriage of the said William and Jane his then intended wife. William Silly became greatly involved, and Trevelver and his other estates were mortgaged, in sums which had accumulated to £2,500, to Josias Calmady and Richard Doidge, as trustees for John Buller, and by Indentures of lease and release, dated respectively 25th and 26th March 1699, between William Silly and Hender Silly his son and heir apparent, it was arranged that the whole of the estates should be conveyed in fee to the said Hender, who undertook: 1st, to pay off the mortgage, 2ndly, to pay the other debts of his father; 3rdly, to pay his father a further sum of £1,500;[3] 4thly, during his father's life to pay Jane and Honour his sisters of the half blood £15 per annum each, besides washing, lodging, &c.; or, if they did not choose to live with him, £25 each; 5thly, to pay his father £80 per annum, besides keeping his horses, &c.; 6thly, to pay the heir in tail male of his father's second marriage with Honour Carter £2,000; 7thly, to pay his half sisters Honour and Jane £500 each at the age of 21 or on marriage; in virtue of which arrangement William the father conveyed to Hender his son all the said lands for the term of forty-one years, if the said William should so long live, remainder to such uses as the said Hender should by deed or will appoint, and for want of such appointment to the said Hender in tail male, in default remainder in tail male to William the father, remainder to the right heirs of the said William; Hender to pay to his half brother John £2,000 within one year after his father's death; and by Indenture of lease and release, dated, respectively, the 17th and 18th April 1699, the third part of

[1] He would appear to have had some interest in the Office of Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall (See Hist. of Trigg, vol i, p. 343.)

[2] See Hist of Trigg,, vol i, p. 216.

[3] In order to effect this arrangement, by Indenture dated 17th June 1699, reciting the Indenture of settlement of 25th and 26th March named in the text, William Silly and Hender Silly mortgaged to John Hussey of Marnhull, co. Dorset, Esq., the manors of Heligan and Hender, and other lands, for the sum of £1,500 to be paid to William Silly. The money was not repaid at the time prescribed, and by a decree in Chancery, dated 3rd November 1712, the mortgage was foreclosed. (Deed in possession of William Coode of St. Austell, Esq., brought to our knowledge since the foregoing account of Helligan was printed.) It is not understood what interest William Silly had in Heligan, and the foreclosure appears not to have disturbed the possession of that estate.

the Carter estates was conveyed to the said Hender Silly for the same term under like limitations.

Hender Silly died in 1705, and by his will, dated 10th November in that year, he bequeathed £100 to his uncle Edward Amy in trust for his sister Honour Tanner, and £500 to his sister Jane. All his lands and tenements he devised to his brother William, together with the residue of his personalty, and constituted him sole executor, provided he were alive at the time of testator's death. In the event of William's death, he devised all his real estate and the residue of his personalty to his sister Jane, and appointed her sole executrix. Jane, as Jane Silly, proved her brother's will on 13th April 1706,[1] and soon afterwards married Nathaniel Shepherd of Little St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London. She died in 1707, for on 30th December in that year administration of her effects was granted to her husband, as was also, on the same day, administration of the will of Hender Silly, with will annexed, in which the said Jane had been named executrix.[2] It would thus appear that John, eldest son of William Silly and Honour Carter, was already dead, s.p., when his brother Hender made his will, that William died between the date of that will and the date of probate, and that Jane died very soon afterwards intestate, and probably s.p.; and as Honour Tanner also died s.p., this branch of the Silly family would seem to have become extinct.

Richard Silly of Trevelver settled the capital messuage and barton of Heligan from the time of his death upon Ann Silly his relict, in dower, who resided there in 1677, and by Indenture dated 21st January 1677-8, released the same to her son Joseph to whom the reversion belonged, as also certain chatel estates in St. Breoke, St. Merryn, and St. Breward, reserving to her own use certain apartments in Heligan. Joseph Silly, by his second wife Dorothy daughter of John Elford, had two sons, Joseph who succeeded him at Heligan and was Sheriff of Cornwall in 1714, and John who married Mary daughter of Hubert Glyn of Brodes in Helland, and resided at Kernick in that parish, which was the property of her father.[3]

Joseph Silly by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Clobery of Bradstone, besides several daughters, had a son Clobery Silly, whose only son John Samuel Silly, Lieut. R.N., dying s.p. devised all his property to his sister Julia Silly, when this branch in the male line became extinct, and Julia in 1801 joined in the sale of Heligan to Edmund John Glynn, Esq.

ARMS:—There are no arms recorded to this family, but they used: az. a chev. between three mullets or., being the coat of Ceeley.

[1] Proved P.C.C., (99, Eedes.)

[2] Act Books P.C.C.

[3] See Hist. of Trigg, p. 33.

PEDIGREES OF HELLIGAN, HIL

SHEWING THE DESCENT OF TH

ARMS OF HELIGAN.

Nicholas de Helligan.
Reynold de Helligan.
William de Helligan.

Nicholas de Helligan, ... dau. and heir of
temp. Henry II. .... Lamettyn.

Richard de Lamettyn. ....
John de Helligan. ob. v.p. s.p.

Geoffry de Lamettyn.

Millicent, mar. Jordan de Farndone, 1254. ob. s.p.
Robert de Helligan, ob. 1314.
Emma, dau. and coheir, remar. Rob. Trelawny.

Sybil. Adam de Helligan had seizin of his lands as son and heir of Robert 1315. Assessed at Sub. in St Maben 1327. Living 1347.
Isabella, dau. of John Carminow, living 1365, held Over Trequites in dower.

Richard de Helligan.
Johanna, dau. of James Peverel.
Emma, mar. H. Mayndy.
John de Helligan, living 1379.
Isabella, dau. and coh. of Thomas de Cartuthea, relict of .... Bodrugan. As relict of John Helligan, had a writ 10th Henry V. Living 1428.
Nicholas de Helligan, living 1347.
Isolda, mar. John, son o Roger Blake Bodmin. Car 21stEdward I 1347.

Reginald de Helligan. living 1365. ob. s.p.
Johanna.

John de Helligan, living 1401.
Elizabeth.

Thomas Lucomb.
Alice, dau. of William de Carburra. See ped. of CARBURRA, Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p. 276.

Andrew de Helligan held one Fee in Heligan, 1428.

Thomas Lucombe, who granted Manor of Cabilia to Thomas Flamank, son of Richard Flamank and others. Cart. dated Easter Monday 3rd Henry VI (1425).
Jane de Helligan, dau. and heir.

LUCOMBE.

FLAMANK.

Richard Flamank living 5th Henry VIII. See ped. of FLAMANK, Hist. Trgig, vol. i, p. 283.
Joane, dau. and coheir.
Mary, dau. and coheir, mar. William Vaughan. Ped. Fin., 1st Henry VIII. ob. s.p.

Thomas Flamank, executed 1497.
Elizabeth, dau. of John Trelawny and Blanche his wife, dau. of John Powna of Brightorre.

Peter Fauntleroy, dead before 1543.
Jane, dau. and heir.

FAUNTLEROY.

HILL.

Robert Hill, son and heir of Giles Hill, mar. ante 1546. Assessed to Subs. in St. Maben, 1543-59-71. Bur.[1] 4th Oct. 1578.
Margaret, dau. and heir of Fauntleroy and to her mother, who was dau. & heyre of Flamock. Bur.[1] 13th Dec. 1582.

Giles Hill, son and heir.
..... *dau. of Littleher of Essex.*
John Hill, 2nd son. ob. s.p.
Humphry, 3rd son, bur.[1] 1st Nov. 1576. s.p.
Joyce, wife to John Yeo.
Catherine, wife to Alexander Arundel of Ley.
Phillip, wife William Biell

Robert Hill, 2nd son. Bur.[1] 8th June 1611.

Morris Hill of Helligan, in *co. Cornwall*, assessed to Subs. in St. Maben, 1593, 1600.
Margaret, dau. of John Carnsew of Bokelly of 2 Hon (See ped. of CARNSEWE, Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, p. 17 Assessed to Subsidy in St. Mabyn 1625. Living 163

Katherine, mar. Peter Toker brother of Christ. Toker. (See ped. of TOKER, Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, p. 57.)
Honour mar. Christ. Toker of Helland. (See ped. of TOKER, ibid.)
Morris Hill, 2nd son.
Humphry Hill of Helligan, eldest son. Assessed to Subs. in St. Maben 1625. Sold Helligan 1641
Grace, dau. of Peter Coryton of Newton in Cornwall.
Richard Hill, 2nd son, bap.[1] 2nd Jan. 1596.

Humphry Hill, æt. 6, An° 1620. Joined in sale of Helligan 1641.
John Hill, bap.[1] 12th July 1621.

[1] At St. Maben.

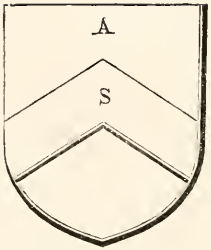
F HELLIGAN AND TRELAWNY.

ANORS OF HELLIGAN AND TRESARRET.

I certify that the pedigree of Hill, so far as it is printed in *italics*, agrees with the record in this Office.

GEORGE HARRISON,
Windsor Herald.

rald's College.
10th June 1875.



ARMS OF TRELAWNY.

Reynold de Helligan had grant of Tresarret, cir. 1193. = ...

Sir Otto de Tregrilla, Knt.

Nicholas de Helligan. = Maud, dau. of Alan Bloyou.

William Tregrilla. = Johanna.

Isabella, dau. and coheir. = Walter Doyngell

Nicholas de Helligan, living 1403. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Meyndy. Mar. Settl. 3rd Richard II (1379)

Robert, ob. s.p.

Roger. ob. s.p.

Joan = John Trelawny, son of Sir John Trelawny, Knt.

John Trelawny 2nd Edward IV. = Florence, dau. of Sir Hugh Courteney of Boconnoc.

Walter Trelawny, son and heir, 20th Henry VII. = Isabell, dau. of .... Towser of Taunton.

John Trelawny 22nd Henry VIII. = Margery, dau. and heir of Thomas Lamellyn.

John Trelawny. = Ann, eldest dau. and coheir of William Reskymer.

Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Sheriff of Cornwall, 37th Elizabeth, & Knt. for Shire, 39th Elizabeth. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir H. Kelligrew.

Agnes, wife to Richard Langdon.

Ann, wife to Nicholas Fortescue.

Mary, mar.[1] John Lavelis, 30th June 1579.

Isabell, Ann, Thomasine, Dorothy.

Sir John Trelawny, created a Baronet 1628. *Sold Tresarret* 1654. = Elizabeth, dau. of Reginald Mohun of Boconnoc.

Sir Jonathan Trelawny, re-purchased Tresarret 1668. = Mary, dau. of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart.

Anthony, bap.[1] 27th Aug. 1583, bur.[1] 28th Aug. 1583.

Giles, bur.[1] 8th Feb. 1601.

Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Exeter, Winchester, &c. Born April 1650, died 19th July 1721, bur. at Pelynt. = Rebecca, dau. and coh. of Thomas Hele of Bascomb, co. Devon.

John Trelawny sold Tresarret 1727

Charles.

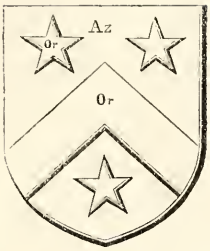
Edward.

Hele.

Letitia.

[1] At St. Maben.

PEDIGREE OF SILLY O



Arms used by the Family of Silly.

Richard Silly of Rackenford, co. Devon.

Phillippa, dau. of Humphry Nicoll of Penvose, mar.[3] 4th Jan. 1639. Bur.[3] 1669. Will dated 12th May 1661. Prov. 30th May 1669. Archd. Cornwall.

John Silly. Will dat. 1640. Prov. 15th April 1646. Archd. Cornw.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Marke of St. Wenn. Mar. 1612.

.... dau. mar. .... Richards.

Ann, dau. of Humphry Nicoll of Penrose. Bap.[3] 1610. Mar.[3] 25th Jan. 1649. Released Heligan to son Joseph 29th Jan. 1677. Bur.[2] 8th June 1685.

Richard Silly of Trevelver in St. Minver. Bur.[1] 8th July 1659. Will dated 1st July, Cod. 5th July 1659. Prov. 9th May 1661. P.C.C. (May, 85.)

Gertrude, dau. of Richard Carew of Antony. Mar Lic. 1st Dec. 1636. Vide ante p. 366.

Anne, bap.[1] 3rd April 1651. Liv. 1672. Named in sister Elizabeth's will. Bur.[2] 23rd July 1677.

Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Shapcote of Dublin, died 3rd, bur.[2] 5th Aug. 1679. s.p. M.I. No. 1, p. 18.

Joseph Silly of Heligan, bap.[1] 7th Sep. 1652. Bur.[2] 8th June 1688. Admo. 11th June 1688 to Dorothy his rel. Archd. Cornw.

Dorothy, dau. of John Elford. Mar. Settl. 8th Feb. 1680. Lic. 29th Jan. 1680. Bur.[2] 24th Mar. 1716. Will dated 1st Nov. 1714. Prov. 14th Aug. 1721.

John Silly, bap[1] 14th Feb. 1637-8.

Elizabeth. Died unmar. Will dated 15th April and prov. 2nd Aug. 1672, Exon.

Marke, bap.[1] 25th April 1639, of Trevelver. Bur.[1] 5th Aug. 1667. Will dated 15th July, proved 18th Sept. 1667. Archd. Cornw.

Joseph Silly of Helligan bap.[2] 15th June 1685. Sheriff of Cornwall 1714. Bur.[2] 24th Oct. 1731.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Clobery of Bradstone. Mar. Settl. 28th June 1710. Mar. Lic. 8th Sep. 1710.

Dorothy, bap[2] 20th. Nov. 1681. Admo. 17th April 1784, to Ann Phillips.

Sarah, bap.[2] 3rd Nov. 1687. Admo. to brother John Silly of Helland, 21st March 1725. Archd. Cornw. Further admo. 17th April 1784, to Ann Phillips.

Anne bap.[2] 18th Oct. 1683. Mar. 7th Oct. 1711 William Phillips of Bodmin.

John Silly of Kernick in Helland, bap.[2] 2nd Aug. 1686. Admo. granted to Dennis Stephens of Appledore, grandson and next of kin, 26th March 1784.

Mary, dau. of Hubert Glynn of Brodes in Helland, see Ped. of Glynn, Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, p. 74.)

Clobery Silly of Heligan, son and heir, bap.[2] 30th April 1711, Died intestate cir. 1771.

Anne dau. of .... Preston of St. George the Martyr, Middlesex.

Dorothy, bap.[2] 26th March 1712.

Joseph, bap.[2] June 1713.

Sarah, named in Deed 1724.

Elizabeth, bap.[2] 8th Dec. 1714.

Richard, bap.[2] 8th Dec. 1716.

John, bap.[2] 27th Sep. 1718.

Hender, bap.[4] 1st Oct. 1717.

Mathew, bap.[4] 20th July 1726.

Anne, bap.[2] 27th Oct. 1739, mar. William Martyn of Launceston, mercer.

Isabella Mary, bap.[2] 5th May 1741, mar. at Bodmin 1764, Henry Sloggett, Purser, R.N.

William Calverly, bap.[2] 14th Jan. 1742, bur. 14th Nov. 1747.

John Samuel Silly, son and heir, bap.[2] 5th April 1744, Lieut. R.N. Will dated 29th March 1797. s.p.

..... dau. and coheir of Samuel Harris of Smalecombe, co. Devon.

[1] At St. Minver. [2] At St. Maben. [3] At St. Tudy. [4] At Helland. [5] At Minster.

TREVELVER AND HELIGAN.

Elizabeth, mar. William Parker of St. Maben, son of James Parker of Trengoff.

John Silly, of St. Wenn in 1646 and 1659, afterwards of Trevelver. M.P. for Bodmin 1660. Died 11th and Bur.[1] 13th April 1672. M.I. Will dated 6th Mar. 1671. Prov. 22nd April 1672. Archd. Cornw. ═ Jane, dau. of William Cotton, Precentor of Exeter. Bur.[5] 16th May 1689. Will prov. 27th May 1689. Archd. Cornwall. (See Ped. Hist. of Trigg. vol. i, p. 653.

hillipa, amed in rother Clarke's Will, and a sister liza-eth's.

Bridget, bap.[1] 14th May 1640, bur.[1] 13th Sep. 1650.

Mary, mar.[1] Thomas Ceely 5th Oct. 1658 ═ ⅄

Jane, dau. of .... Kekewich, mar. Settl. 19th and 20th Sep., 20th Charles II. Bur.[1] 10th Aug. 1672.

William Silly of Trevelver, exr. to his father's Will. Free Burgess of Bodmin 1685. ═ Honour, dau. and coheir of John Carter of St. Columb, bap. there 24th Oct. 1650. Mar. Settl. 23 March 1675-6, and mar. there 27th March 1675-6. Bur.[1] 4 Oct. 1681

John Silly, living 1671.

Marke of Middle Temple, died at Kensington, co. Middlesex. Admo to sisters Jane and Catherine 16 Feb 1687-8 by sentence. (Ent 167.) P.C.C.

Eliza-beth, mar. William Ball of St. Minver, Mar. Lic. 9th Feb. 1670.

Jane, mar. Peter Williams of Padstow. Mar. lic. 6th Dec. 1676.

Catherine, mar.[5] 13th April 1704. Edward Amy. Bur.[5] 5th Feb. 1727. See Hist. of Trigg vol. i, p. 653.

ender, son and heir, ar. 24th Nov. 1705 Will dated 10th Nov. 05. Prov. 13th pril 1706. P.C.C. Edes 99.) s.p.

William, bap.[1] 27th June 1672, bur.[1] 2nd Aug. 1672.

Jane,[1] bap. 27th March 1677, mar. Nathaniel Shepherd of Little St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London. Died 1707. Admo. to her husband 30th Dec. 1707. P.C.C.

John Silly, bap.[1] 6th July 1678, not named in brother Hender's will, then dead? s.p.

Honour, bap.[1] 26th Oct. 1679, mar.[1] Anthony Tanner of St. Enoder, living 1705 died s.p.

William Silly, bap.[1] 16th Sept. 1681. Died cir. 1706. s.p.

Joseph Silly, Clerk, Inst. to the Rectory of Lesnewith 1737. Resigned for the Rectory of Lanivet 1738, bur. there 16th April 1739. Admo. to his brother John Silly of Lostwithiel, his mother, Mary Silly, having renounced, 19th April 1739. Exon.

Dennis Silly, Mariner. Admo. granted 23rd June 1746, in Arch. Court of Corw. to Mary Silly his mother.

Anne.

Dorothy, mar. .... Stephens.

Alice, mar. Nicholas Phillips of Bodmin.

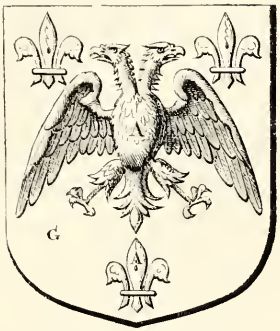
John Silly of Lostwithiel, admr[d]. to effects of brother Joseph 1739.

Frances Wade, bap. at Blisland, 13th Jan. 1747. Bur[2] 23rd Aug. 1759.

Elizabeth Colwill, bap. at Bodmin, 10th July 1750, mar. Clement Jackson of Looe.

Julia, bap. at Lanivet, 26th April 1753 Mar. William Lyddon.

[1] At St. Minver. [2] At St. Maben. [3] At St. Tudy. [4] At Helland. [5] At Minster.



Arms of Godolphin.

PEDIGREE OF GODOLPHIN.

Sir William Godolphin, Knt., Capt. of the Islands of Scilly 1549. = Margaret, dau. of John Glyn of Morval. See Ped. of Glyn ante p. 72.

Thomas Godolphin, 2nd son, Captain of the Scilly Islands, 6th Edward VI. = ... dau. and heir of Edward Bonython, I.W.

Sir Francis Godolphin granted lease of Scilly Isles for 38 years, 14th Dec. 1570. = Margaret, dau. of John Killigrew of Arwenick

William Godolphin. = Jane, dau. and co-heir of Walter Gaverigan, mar.[1] 11th Dec., 1587.

Sir William Godolphin eldest son, knighted by the Earl of Essex in Ireland 1599, ob. 1613. = Thomasine, dau. and heir of Thomas Sidney of Wrighton, co. Norfolk.

John Godolphin, 2nd son = Judith, dau. of Thomas Meredith of Ashley Castle, co. Chester.

Sir Francis Godolphin, eldest son, created K.B. at Coronation of King Charles II. Bap. at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 27th Dec. 1605. Will prov. Nov, 1667 (43 Carr). = Dorothy, dau. of Sir Henry Berkeley of Yarlington,

Ruth, dau. of Sir John Lambe of Coulston, co. Wilts, 1st wife. = Sir William Godolphin, eldest son, æt. 15, 1620. Knighted at Oxford 6th May 1644. Will dated 15th Oct. and Prov. 23rd Dec. 1663. (Archd. Cornwall). = Grace, dau. and co-heir of Richard Barratt of Tregarden, mar. at Sutcombe, co. of Devon, 25th March 1658. Died 11th. Bur.[1] 13th Oct. 1663.

Elizabeth.

Margaret.

Thomas.

John Godolphin, 2nd son, of St. Thomas near Launceston, afterwards of London. Doctor of Laws. Living 1671-2 Mar. Settl. 7th May 1640 Mar.[1] 10th May 1640. = Honour, dau. of John Molesworth of Pencarrow by his 2nd wife Phillippa dau. of Henry Rolle of Heanton, Devon, which Honour was relict Edmond Denys. Bur.[2] 15th May 1642

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Gayer, Lord Mayor of London. Died 27th Jan. 1667. = Francis Godolphin, eld. son, of Coulston co. Wilts. Will dated 3rd Feb. 1667. Cod. 20th April 1669. Prov. 31st Jan. 1672 (4 Eure.)

Sir William Godolphin. Bap.[1] 2nd Feb. 1634. 2nd son. Amb. to Spaine. Kntd. 1668. Died at Madrid 1696, s.p. Will nunc. dat. June or July. Admo. with will annexed to nephew and niece. Francis Godolphin and Elizabeth, wife of Charles Godolphin. 26th November 1696. (223 Bond.)

Ruth, bap.[1] 14th Oct. 1633. Mar. .... Greaterex.

Barnard, bap.[2] 24th Feb. 1638.

Sir John Godolphin, bap.[2] 24th April 1636. Devisee of Tregarden under will of his father. Will dated 1st, and proved 12th Aug. 1679. (106 King). = William, bur.[1] 29th Sep. 1631. William, bap.[1] Died in infancy. Bur.[1] 1632. M.I.

Ann, bap.[1] 12th Jan. 1641.

Margaret bur.[1] 31st Oct. 1641.

Charles Godolphin, 5th son, M.P. for Helston, Commr. of Customs. Died 10th, and buried in Westminster Abbey 28th July 1720, æt. 69. Will dated 21st June 1719. Last cod. 31st May 1720. Prov. 22nd Oct. 1720. P.C.C. = Elziabeth, mar. lic. Vic. Gen. 27th June, 1687. Died 29th July and bur. in Westminster Abbey 16th Aug. 1726, æt. 63. Will dated 1724. Cod. 22nd July 1725. Prov. 18 Aug. 1726. P.C.C.

William Godolphin, eldest son, Governor of Scilly Isles, ob. s.p.

Charles, named in his father's will, but died before it was proved.

Francis Godolphin, of Coulston, 2nd son. Governor of Scilly, Will dated 14th Mar. 1697. Died same year. Admo. with will annexed to relict. = Elizabeth, sister of John Dixey of Market Bosworth, co. Leic.

Elizabeth Godolphin, only child. Maid of Honour to Queen Katherine. Proved her father's will. Will dated 15th Mar. 1683. Prov. 28th Nov. 1684. Admo. 15th May 1686. Unmar.

William Godolphin, born 25th March, bap. at St. Martin's in-the-Fields, Middlesex, 8th April 1694. Bur. in Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, 16th May 1694.

Anne, born 9th, and bap. 12th Aug. 1688 at St. Martin's in-the-Fields, Middlesex. Died 8th, and bur. in Westminster Abbey, 12th Dec. 1690.

William Godolphin, of Coulston, eldest son, Died 4th Sept. 1781, aged 88 years, and bur. at East Coulston. s.p.

Francis Godolphin, 2nd son, Deputy-Governor of Scilly, born after 1696. Died s.p.

James Burslem of Stanton, co. Derby. = Elizabeth mar. in 1719

John Mapletoft. Clerk = Barbara

Issue extinct.

Richard Chaloner Cobbe. = Mary.

[1] At St. Maben.

[2] At St. Kew.

TRESLOGET.

An ancient local family derived its name from Tresloget in this parish, though the name was sometimes written Sloget, and as "Sloggett" is still extant, probably Stephen Slegha, who was assessed to the subsidy in St. Maben in 1327 (Appendix I. A.) was of this family. James Tressloget held a portion of the fee of Heligan in 1428. (see ante, p. 37.) In the return of 1521-3 (Appendix I. D.) Richard Tresloget is included as possessing goods of the value of ten marks and arms for one man, and William Tresloget as having goods of the value of £4, whilst John Sloget, senior, and John Sloget, junior, are also returned at the latter rate. The names of the two last mentioned persons appear in the Subsidy Roll of 1524 as Tresloget, shewing that the spelling was, at least at that date, to some extent, indiscriminate; and in this document, in addition to the above names, we observe those of Robert Tresloget and Nicholas Tresloget. The name is found as Tresloget in the early part of the parish Registers, but soon afterwards the affix "Tre" appears to have been dropped.

HILL OF WENDRON, AND CROANE IN EGLOSHAYLE.

This family derives its descent from a certain John Hill, who married Jane daughter and heir of John Bedow, by Jane daughter and heir of Richard Senesehall of Trevenethek (now called Trenethick) in Gwendron, whilst John Bedow was great grandson of Vincent de Bedow. John Hill of Gwendron, the seventh in descent from the abovementioned John and Jane, registered his pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of Cornwall in 1620. He had, at that time, four sons and four daughters, Francis his eldest son, then aged 23, was married, but was then without issue. He afterwards had a son named Michael, to whom his grandfather, by his will, dated 4th June 1652,[1] devised his messuage in Trevenethick and Boswen in Gwendron, and all his lands in Peran Arworthal, Kea, Gerrans, and several other parishes, subject to an annuity of £30 a year payable to his father Francis Hill. Davies Gilbert says Trevenethick continued in his descendants until the beginning of the last century, when the last of the family, Mr. John Hill, devised it by will "to a family long seated in Constantine of the same name, but from their bearing different arms supposed not to be related."[2]

[1] Proved 11th June 1653 (Brent 190.)

[2] Hist. of Cornw., vol. ii, p. 139.

To Michael, his fourth and youngest son, the abovementioned John Hill devised Besorow in Maugan in Meneage, and property in Gwendron, and made him executor and residuary legatee, and appointed Thomas Flamank his brother-in-law, Edward Penrose his brother-in-law, William Flamank his son-in-law, overseers. Michael Hill, the year after his father's death, purchased Croane in Egloshayle. He died in 1672. In his will, dated 14th March 1671,[1] he directed that his body should be buried in the Church or Chancel of St. Mabyn, mentioned some of the lands devised to him in his father's will, made a bequest to the poor of Gwendron, and named his brother-in-law, William Flamank, thus establishing his identity. Amongst other bequests, he gave to his son John Hill his gold signet ring. His son John Hill, on 9th October 1668, was instituted to the rectory of St. Mabyn, and dying in 1710, left a large family. By his will, dated 31st December 1709, he devised to his grandson all his right in the perpetual advowson of St. Mabyn, which he held by patent from the crown, and bequeathed to him his (testator's) grandmother's ring, given him by his father's will to be continued for ever in the family.

Michael Hill son of Michael Hill of Croane settled in Brodoke, and in his will, dated 6th November 1723, mentioned his sister Barrett's children, his nephew John Hill, and his daughters Dorothy and Elizabeth, his brother Alexander's two daughters; and his wife Ann whom he made residuary legatee and executrix.

John Hill son and heir of the Rector of St. Mabyn, resided at Croane. He married Agnes daughter of John Colwell of Horberton, co. Devon, and by deed dated 7th June 1690, some years after marriage, in performance of certain marriage articles, he conveyed to trustees the capital messuage, &c., of Croane, to the intent that Dorothy Hill his mother, if she survived her husband, should receive thereout an annuity of £20 for life, residue to the use of the said John Hill and Agnes his wife for life, remainder to their first and other sons in tail male. Three years afterwards, however, John Hill the elder, Clerk, and Dorothy his wife, and John Hill the younger of Croane, Gent., and Agnes his wife, by deed dated 30th April 5th William and Mary (1693) conveyed the said capital messuage of Croane to Edward Hoblyn of the Middle Temple, Gent.[2]

ARMS:—We know not of any arms assigned to this family of Hill. Lysons says they bore the coat of Seneschall; or, a fess betw. two chevrons sa. We have never, however, seen these arms used in the execution of any will or deed by any member of the family. The seal used by Michael Hill, on his will, is a merchant's mark, and this is probably the seal referred to in this will, and in that of John Hill, Rector of St. Maben, whilst the latter seals his will with a chev. betw. three birds, (but the arms are imperfect and indistinct,) and a castle for a crest; which are, apparently, the arms of Kestell of Kestell in Egloshayle.

[1] Proved 1st July 1672, Exon. P. R.

[2] Deeds in the possession of John Coode of St. Austell, Esq. See also Pedes Finium, 5th W. and M., Easter.

EDIGREE OF HILL OF TREVENETHICK IN WENDRON AND OF CROANE IN EGLOSHAYLE.

N.B.—The portion printed in *italics* is taken from the Herald's Visitation in 1620.

Vincent de Bedow.

Robert de Bedow.

James de Bedow. = *Jane, dau. of Reginald de Rosiwike.*

John Bedow. = *Jane, dau., of Richard Seneschall of Trevenethek* in Wendron.

John Hill. = *Jane, dau. and heir.*

John Hill son and heir. =

- *John 4th son.*
- *Thomas, 5th son.*
- *Robert Hill, eldest son, ob. s.p.*
- *William Hill, 2nd son.* = *Alice, dau. of .... Carance.*
- *Paul Hill, 3rd son.*

Thomas Hill, son and heir. = *Jane, dau. of Otes Trefusis.*

- *Michael Hill, 2nd son.* = *Jane, dau. and coheir of Gerance Bodrigie.*
  - *Michael Hill, son and heir.* = *Margerie, dau. of Robert Vivian.*
    - *John Hill son and heir, ob. s.p.*
    - *Paul Hill, 2nd son.* = *Dorothy, dau. of* James *Erisey* of Erisey, by Christian, youngest dau. of Roger Grenville of Stowe.
      - *John Hill* of Wendron, *son and heir.* 14th May 1652. Prov. 11th June 1653 = Will dated (Brent 190.) *Alice, dau. of Thomas Penrose.*
- *Thomas Hill, son and heir.* = *Jane, dau. of Otes Trefusis.*
- *Thomas Hill, son and heir, ob. s.p.*

eis Hill, son heir, æt. 23. = *Grace, dau of Thomas Rendall.*

- ael, d in l- f's
- William, named in grandfather's will.
- Alice, named in father's will. Mar. .. Bawden.
- Ann, under 21 years of age in 1671. Named in father's will. Mar. at St. Tudy, 23rd May 1677, to John Barrett of that parish.
- John Hill, Rector of St. Maben. Inst. 9th Oct. 1668. Bur.[1] 20th Feb. 1709-10. Will dated 31st Dec. 1709. Prov. 12th Feb. 1710-11. Exon.
  - oeth, May Mar.[1] Aug. to topher ng- Bod-
  - Dorothy, bap.[1] 26th March 1672
  - Sarah, bap.[1] 30th June 1674.
  - Ann, bap.[1] 6th Oct. 1676.
  - Bridget, bap.[1] 20th Nov. 1684.
  - John Hill, of Croane, bap.[2] 22nd Sept. 1663, Bur.[1] 6th May 1731. = Agnes, dau. of John Colwell of Horberton, co. Devon. Settl. after mar. 7th June 1690. Bur.[1] 18th March 1722.
    - . bap.[1] Feb.
    - Henrietta, bap.[1] 5th June 1686, named in grandfather's will.
    - James, bap.[1] 1st Nov. 1692, named in grandfather's will as Devisee of Rectory of St. Mabyn.
    - Dorothy, bur.[1] 15th Sept. 1697.
    - Elizabeth, named in will of great-uncle Michael Hill.
    - Ann, named in grandfather's will.
  - Richard, bap.[2] 24th March 1667.
  - Catherine, dau. of William Lynam of St. Kew, and relict of Matthew Hutton. Mar.[3] 3rd March 1673. Bur.[2] 30th March 1719. = Michael Hill, bap.[2] 12th Nov. 1665. Bur.[1] 6th May 1723 = Ann, dau of .. Williams of Egloshayle, mar.[2] 5th Jan. 1719.
  - Mary, bap. .. Bur.[1] 26th July 1720.
- Dorothy, dau. of ... = Richard, named in father's will.
- Charles.
- Michael Hill of Brodoke, Will dat. 6th Nov. 1723. Prob. 2nd July 1724. Exon. s.p. = Ann, exec. to husb. will.
- Alexander, named in father's will, then under age. Devisee of lands in St Mabyn.
- Nicholas Hill of Egloshayle. Bur.[1] 30th May 1718. = Mary, dau. of .... Bur.[1] Dec. 1698.
- .. Execr. to husband's will.
- *Agnes. Jane. Dorothy. Margaret.*

[1] At St. Mabyn. [2] At Egloshayle. [3] At St. Kew.

HEXT OF TREDETHY AND LANCARFE.

The family of Hext of Tredethy and Lancarfe is descended from Francis John Hext of Bodmin, who was the second son of Francis Hext of Trenarren, which family claims descent from Hext of Kingston in Devon.

Francis John Hext married Katherine daughter of William Mounsteven of Lancarfe, and settled in Bodmin, of which borough he was several times Mayor. His son of the same name, who was also of Bodmin, Town Clerk of that borough in 1769, and several times Mayor (Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, pp. 23-9), married Margaret sister and sole heir of Elias Lang of Plymouth and Tredethy, and daughter of Elias Lang and Margaret his wife daughter of William May of Bodmin by Margaret daughter and coheir of William Lugger of Tredethy. Francis John Hext and Margaret his wife had four sons and four daughters. Their eldest son Francis [John] Hext was sometime a captain in the Royal Miners' Militia, but he afterwards took Holy Orders and became Rector of Helland. He inherited Tredethy by the bequest of his uncle Elias Lang, the younger, and died unmarried in 1842.

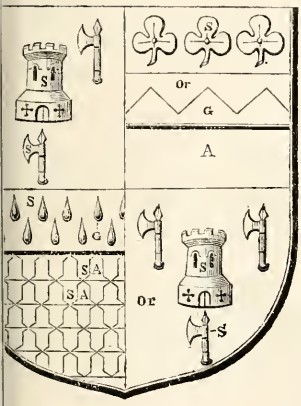
Samuel Hext, the third son, was commissioned to an Ensigncy in the 50th Foot with which he served in the Egyptian campaign. Afterwards he was gazetted to a company in the 53rd Regiment, with which regiment he served in all the battles of the Peninsula, from Talavera to Toulouse. He was present also in Ceylon during the Candian war in 1803, and was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806. He received a gold medal for Badajoz, where he stormed the citadel, and gold clasp for Orthes and Toulouse, and was made a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. Eventually he became Major of the 83rd Foot. This distinguished Officer, having escaped all the dangers of the field, died from an accident in 1822, aged 40 years.

George, the fourth son, twin brother of Samuel, entered the Royal Navy, and was a Lieutenant of the Barrosa frigate. He fell by a rifle shot while leading a boat attack in the Potomac, in America, in 1813.

William Hext, the second son, in 1791, also entered the Royal Navy, and was present in Lord Howe's glorious victory of 1st June 1794. He was continuously in active service from the date of his joining until the peace, and received the war medal with two clasps. On 12th April 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the Retired List. He married Barbara, daughter and heir of James Read of Tremeere in St. Tudy, M.D., and left three surviving children. George, his second son, after a distinguished University career, entered Holy Orders, and is now (1875) Rector of Steeple Langford, co. Wilts, Francis John, son and heir of Admiral Hext, succeeded his father at Tredethy and Lancarfe. and is in the Commission of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Cornwall.

Arms:—The arms used by this family are the same as were allowed to Hext of Kingston in Devon and Constantine in Cornwall at the Herald's Visitation of 1620, viz.:—Or, a tower between three battle axes sa. (Hext) quartering: ar. a fess, per fess indented, or and gu., in chief three trefoils slipped sa. (Tilly) and; vairée ar. and sa. a chief of the second guttée de sang (Colswell.)

PEDIGREE OF HEXT AND LUGGER OF ST. MABYN.



ARMS ALLOWED TO HEXT OF KINGSTON 1620.

.... Lugger.

- Elizabeth,† 2nd wife named in her husband's will. = William Lugger of Tredethy. Bought Tredethy 1607. Bur.[1] 29th Jan. 1639-40. Will dated 10th Aug. 1639. Prov. 12th May 1640. P.C.C. = Honour, bur. 3rd Oct. 1630.
  - Wilmot, bur.[1] 13th June 1625.
  - Grace, bap.[1] 11th Oct. 1612. Mar. Ralph Plumleigh.
  - Jane, bap.[1] 13th June 1613, bur.[1] 29th July 1614.
  - Margery,† bap.[1] 23rd March 1613.
  - William Lugger† of Tredethy, bap.[1] 4th May 1617. Will dat. 17th Feb. 1674. Prov. 2nd Feb. 1676 Exon. = Eliza beth, dau. of Alexander Lang.
    - John,† bap.[1] 12th Aug. 1626.
    - Elizabeth, bap.[1] 17th Sept. 1627.
    - Honour, bap.[1] 16 Jan. 1641.
    - Elizabeth, bap.[1] 6th Jan. 1646
    - Ann,[1] bap.[1] 14th March 1647, mar.[1] George, Baron of Tintagel, 16th Nov. 1670.
    - William Lugger[1] of Tredethy,† born 13th and bap.[1] 25th July 1651. Will dated 23rd March 1719. Proved 12th May 1721. Exon. = Deborah dau. of.. Squire. Bur.[1] 21st Aug. 1714.
      - John Lugger, bap.[1] 6th 1683.
      - John Lugger, bap.[1] 1st Mar. 1684.
      - William May of Bodmin Merchant, son of Thomas May of Bodmin, Gent. Will dated 6th May 1740. Cod. 20th April 1757, and 28th May 1758. = Margaret, bap.[1] 13th Dec. 1680. Mar. Settl. 20th April 1698. mar.[1] 31st May 1698. Bur. 26th March 1754.
        - A
      - John,† bap.[1] 20th Jan. 1660.
      - Grace.†
    - Jane, bap.[1] 24th Dec. 1669. Mar. Eliezer Hancock
    - Margery †
  - Nathaniel,† bap.[1] 13th May 1617.
    - Philippa, life on Tredethy, 1607.
  - Alexander† bap.[1] 16th April 1630, life on Tredethy, 1639.
  - Elizabeth, bur.[2] 1644.
    - William, bap.[2] 19th Nov. 1639, bur.[2] 22nd June 1642.
  - Honour, bur. 1663.
- Deborah, bap.[1] 3rd April 1687, mar. at Helland, 1st Oct. 1713, to William Rundall of Great Torrington. Living a widow 1727. Will dated 4th July 1767. Execr. to father's will.
- Nathaniel, bap.[1] 16th April 1689.
- Elizabeth, mar. Robert Venn of Southmolton. Mar. Settl. 7th March 1737, ob. s p. Bur. at Southmolton, 11th July 1758.
- Hugh bur.[3] 18th Dec. 1691.

Nathaniel Lugger of Bodmin, Mayor of Bodmin 1661, 1670. Bur.[2] 1693. Had a grant of arms 24th Nov. 1645. See ante, vol. i, p. 346. = Ann, bur.[2] 1676.

Those marked thus † named in father's will.

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[1] At St. Maben. [2] At Bodmin. [3] At St. Tudy.

PEDIGREE OF HEXT AN

Francis John Hext of Bodmin, second son of Francis Hext of Trenarren. Born 8th Jan. 1703. Mayor of Bodmin 1762, 1768. Bur.[2] 1770. Will proved March 1770. = Catherine, dau. of William Mounsteven of Lancarfe. Mar.[3] 26th June 1728. Bur.[1] 1773. Will proved 27th Jan. 1773.

A: John, Grace, Elizabeth — died young.

- Samuel, bap.[2] 4th April 1747, bur.[1] 9th March 1804, aged 57, unmarried.
- Elizabeth, bap.[2] 1739, mar. 1st, William Cole of Plymouth, 2nd, Stephen Hewett. ob. s.p.
- Anne, bap.[2] 1737, mar. .... Bellringer of Bodmin.

- Ann, bap.[1] 15th April 1771.
- Francis [John] Hext, Clerk, of Tredethy, Rector of Helland. Born 10th April 1779, bap.[2] 3rd April 1781, died at Bath 27th Jan. 1842. Aged 63. Bur. at Helland. unmar. Many years in the Com. of the Peace and a Dy-Lieut. for Cornwall.
- William Hext of Lancarfe and afterwards of Tredethy. Born 5th July 1780 and bap.[2] 3rd April 1781. Entered R.N. 1791. Lieut. 8th Aug. 1799. Comm. 28th April 1809. Cap. 23rd Nov. 1841. Rear-Adm. 12th April 1862. Died 31st Oct. 1866. Many years in the Com. of the Peace for Cornwall. = Barbara, dau. and heir of James Read, M.D., of Tremere in St. Tudy. Died 22nd Feb. 1852.

- Francis John born 13th Sep. 1815. Died in infancy.
- Francis John Hext of Tredethy, son and heir, born 28th Aug. 1817. Bap.[2] Sometime of the 83rd Regt. J. P. and D. L. for Cornwall. = Mary Francis Elizabeth, only dau. of Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle of Penrice, Bart., mar. 9th Dec. 1852.
- Loveday Margaret. Born 15th Feb, 1814, died 3rd Oct. 1832.
- Barbara Read, born at Lancarfe 17th Dec. 1821, died 19th July 1842.

- Francis John Hext, son and heir, born 19th March and bap.[3] 29th June 1854. Lieut. Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners, 11th Sep. 1871.
- George Hext, born 22nd Jan. and bap.[3] 8th August 1855. Lieut. R.N. March 22nd 1875.
- William Hext, 12th Sep. 1862, died 9th Feb. 1865.
- George Kendall Hext. Born 21st Sep. 1864.

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[1] At St. Mabyn. [2] At Bodmin. [3] At St. Tudy.

UGGER OF ST. MABYN.—Continued.

- Benjamin Stoneman of Great Torrington, Clerk, Mar.[1] 22nd June 1736. Bur.[2] 20th April 1737. s.p. 1st Husband Admo. to Margaret his relict, 28th Sept. 1737. P.C.C.
  - = Margaret, bap.[2] 8th Jan. 1705. Bur.[2] 15th Dec. 1773.
  - = Elias Lang of Plymouth. Mar. Settl. dated 9th March, and mar.[2] 23rd June 1742. Bur. at Plymouth 11th June 1762. Will dated 1759.
  - William May of Bodmin, bap.[2] 11th Oct. 1703, bur.[1] 24th Feb. 1785. Exec. and Residuary Legatee, appointed by last Codicil to his father's will. Died unmar. and intestate.
  - Deborah, bap.[2] 2nd Jan. 1702, bur.[1] 21st May 1730, unmar.
  - Jane, bap.[2] 27th Aug. 1699, Marr. Settl. 13th Sept. 1736, mar.[2] same day Samuel Carkeet of Totnes, Clerk. Bur.[2] 9th Aug. 1780. Admo. granted to her brother William, 10th Oct. 1780. P.C.C. ob. s.p.

- Francis John Hext of Bodmin and Lancarf, bap.[2] 1731. Mayor of Bodmin, 1773, 1779, 1785, 1789, 1791. Died 25th Jan., bur.[1] 31st Jan. 1803. Will dated 14th March 1803. Prov. P.C.C.
  - = Margaret Lang, born at Plymouth and bap. at Meeting House 3rd July 1744. Dated, mar.[2] 24th Jan. 1769. Bur.[1] 8th March 1794.
  - Elias Lang of Plymouth and Lancarfe, born at Plymouth, bap. at the Meeting House 22nd Dec. 1747. Bur.[1] 25th Oct. 1791. ob. s.p. Will proved P.C.C.
  - Ann Lang, named in her father's will.

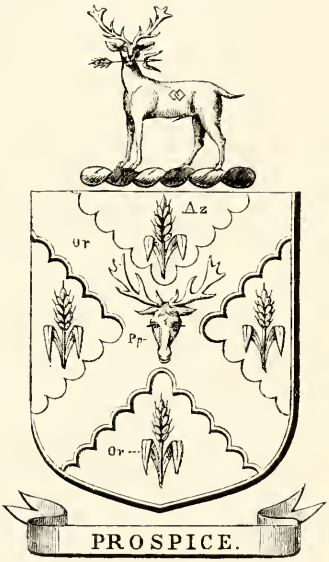
- Samuel Hext, C. B. Born 11th May 1782, bap.[1] 5th Oct. 1786. Major 83rd Regt. Died 24th July 1822. Aged 40.
- George Hext, born 11th May 1782. Bap.[1] 5th Oct. 1786. Lieut. Royal Navy. Killed in action 1813.
- Anne, bap.[1] 14th March 1770, mar.[2] 1795. Charles Kendall, Clerk.
- Jenny, bap.[1] 30th Sep. 1774. Died 1824.
- Elizabeth, bap.[1] 11th March 1776. Died 1779.
- Margaret, bap.[1] 9th Sep. 1778. Died 1810.

- George Hext, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of C. C. Coll., and Pub. Exam. Univ. Oxford. 1st Class Lit. Hum. 1840. Vicar of St. Veep, 1857-73. Rector of Steeple Langford, co. Wilts.
  - = Elizabeth Furnis, dau. of John Penberthy Major, of Lamellyn in St. Tudy.
  - Samuel Hext. Died in infancy.
  - Susanna Read. Born 28th Jan. 1824. Mar.[1] David Horndon of Penereber.

- Barbara Elizabeth. Born 20th March 1860.
- Mary Constance, born ~~20th March~~ 12th May 1861.
- Magaret, born 15th Feb. 1866.
- Lyonel John, born 16th July 1871.

Ex. Franc. Cunyad. Aug 20. 1887

[1] At St. Mabyn. [2] At Bodmin. [3] At St. Tudy.



ARMS OF ANDREW OF TREDINNICK.

PEDIGREE OF

William Andrew of St. Tudy, bur.[1] 17th Oct. 1584.

John Andrew of Penhale in St. Tudy, bur.[1] 16th April 1594. — Alice his wife, bur.[1] 17th May 1601.

John Andrew of St. Tudy, bap.[1] Aug. 1580. Bur.[1] 8th March 1650. — Margery, dau. of .... Jeffry of St. Tudy. Mar.[1] 16th Oct. 1615, bur.[1] 4th Feb. 1655.

- Avis Andrew, bap.[1] 11th Aug. 1622.
- Mary Andrew. Bap.[1] 22nd May 1625, bur.[1] 4th Mar. 1657.

Jonathan Andrew of St. Tudy, bap.[1] *4th Nov.* 1655. — *Magdalen, dau. of ..... bur.*[1] *13th Nov.* 1710.

- *Margaret, bap.*[1] *14th May* 1687.
- *Jonathan Andrew of St. Tudy, bap.*[1] *14th May* 1696. — Joan, dau. of .. Hawken of St. Breward, mar. there 16th Sep. 1719.

- *Mary, bap.*[1] *18th April* 1718.
- *Susannah, bap.*[1] *19th Sep.* 1724.

Richard Hambly Andrew of Tredinnick. Bap.[1] *24th Nov.* 1772. *Died 10th Aug.* 1851. *Will dated 12th April* 1848, *and proved with 5 Codicils 15th Sep.* 1851, *s.p.* — *Ann, dau. of Abraham Browne of Endellion.* Died 21st Dec. 1836. Aged 49 years.

- *Elizabeth, born 8th May and bap. at Lanivet 1st Aug.* 1803. *Died unmar. 6th Oct.* 1838.
- *Amelia, born 12th and bap. 24th Feb.* 1817, *mar. 1st Robert Woodman Grose 12th Nov.* 1839 ; *He died* 1851 *and bur. at Bodmin. 2ndly, Aaron Weston, 25th July* 1854. Died at Manchester 11th Feb. 1874.
- *Mary Ann, born 26th and bap.*[2] *27th May* 1812. *Mar. 1st William Warne of St. Issey. He bur. there 5th Jan.* 1832. *Mar. 2ndly John Rowe, formerly of Bodmin now (1875) of* Frognal House, *Hampstead.*
- *Christopher Thomas Andrew of Menkee. Born 9th Aug. and bap.*[1] *22nd Oct.* 1805. *Died 6th and bur.*[1] *11th Nov.* 1870. Will dated 5th Nov 1870, prov. 7th Mar. 1871, Bodmin. — *Mary, dau. of Thomas Lawry of Brodes in Helland. Born 15th Mar. and bap. at Helland 30th March* 1808. *Mar. there 4th Nov.* 1827. Died Sept. 1871 Bur.[3]

Richard Hambly Andrew of Tredinnick. Born 14th Jan. and bap. 17th Feb. 1829. *Bar.-at-Law of the Inner Temple and Capt. in the Royal Cornwall Rangers.* — *Henrietta, dau. of Francis Woolcock Pye, Clerk, Rector of Blisland. Born 20th Sep.* 1839, *bap. at Blisland, and mar. there 29th April* 1858.

- *Richard Hambly Andrew, son and heir, born 17th Sep.* 1868, *priv. bap. the same month, and publicly received into the Church at St. Mark's, Regent's Park, London, 16th June* 1869.

Ellen Mary, born 6th Dec. 1829, *mar.*[1] *28th July* 1869, *Thomas Spears Rundell.*

George John, born 3rd Aug., and bap. at St. Columb, 6th Sep. 1831, *unmar.*

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[1] At St. Tudy. [2] At St. Minver. [3] At St. Mabyn. [4] At Endellion.

ANDREW.

Christopher Andrew of St. Tudy, bur.[1] *17th Aug.* 1699. = *Margaret, dau. of .... Pawley of St. Tudy. Mar.*[1] *20th Oct.* 1654, *bur.*[1] *4th June* 1687.

- *Margery, bap.*[1] *30th Jan.* 1658.
- *Margaret, bap.*[1] 1659.
- *Edward, bap.*[1] *18th Feb.* 1700.
- *Christopher Andrew of St. Tudy, bap.*[1] *24th May* 1684, *bur.*[1] *10th Nov.* 1770. = *Elizabeth,* dau. of .... Stephens, *bur.*[1] *29th Mar.* 1775.
  - *Christopher Andrew of St. Tudy. Bap.*[1] *19th Sep.* 1727. *Purchased Tregarden and Tredinnick in St. Mabyn* 1794. *Bur.*[1] *13th Aug.* 1810. *Aged* 86. = *Joan, dau. of John May of St. Minver. Bap.*[2] *5th March* 1738, *mar.*[2] *21st May* 1769. Died 25th Oct. 1778 in the 42nd year of her age. Bur.[3] M.I.
    - *John May Andrew of Tregarden, bap.*[1] *5th Jan.* 1775. *Died 21st and bur. 23rd April* 1842. *Will dated 30th Dec.* 1841, *and prov. 27th Aug.* 1842. *Archd. Cornwall.* = *Mary, dau. of James Thomas of Lanivet. Bap. there 25th July* 1777, *mar. there 24th March* 1801. *Died 16th May* 1844.
      - *John May Andrew of Menkee. Born 19th and bap.*[3] *25th Oct.* 1809. *Died 22nd and bur.*[3] *26th Nov.* 1840, *s.p.* and intestate. = *Mary, dau. of John George of Endellion. Bap.*[4] 1807, *mar.*[4] *1st Dec.* 1834. *Remar. .... Brown.*
      - *James Andrew of Tregarden. Born 13th Sep. and bap.*[1] *15th Dec.* 1807. = *Mary Ann, dau. of George Hambly of St. Mabyn. Mar. at Tavistock Nov.* 1833.
        - *John May of Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill, bap.*[4] *5th Feb.* 1833. = *Mary Adeliza, dau. of Michael Bradford of Tickencote, co. Rutland, mar. there 1st Jan.* 1857. *Died 1st June* 1867. *s.p.*
        - *Christopher Thomas, born 5th Nov., and bap.*[1] *20th Nov.* 1834.
        - *Thomas Lawry, bap. 3rd Oct.* 1839, *died 6th May* 1863. *Bur.*[3] *unmar.*
        - *Samuel Lawry, born 6th Sep.* 1840, *and bap.*[1] *6th Jun.* 1841, *unmar.*
        - *Charles James, born 1st Sep.* 1844, *died 12th Sep.* 1859.

I hereby certify that the portion of this Pedigree which is printed in *Italics*, and the Arms, are recorded in this Office.

GEORGE HARRISON,
Windsor Herald.

Heralds' College.

[1] At St. Tudy. [2] At St. Minver. [3] At St. Mabyn. [4] At Endellion.

BALDWYN, *alias* BAWDWIN, *alias* BAWDEN OF COLQUITE.

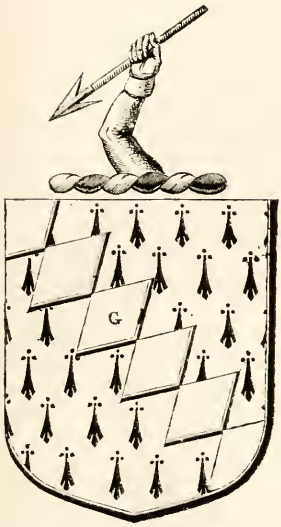
The family of Bawdwyn held a large portion of the barton of Colquite and all the wood, on a lease for lives, and William Bawden held this lease in 1576 (Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, pp. 78 & 80.) His daughter and heir married Giles Hamley of Treblethick, who was allowed by Sir John Borough, Garter King of Arms, to quarter, in respect of this alliance; gu. two bendlets within a bordure ar. for Bawdwyn. Nicholas Bawdwyn was dwelling in St. Mabyn in 1586, and probably at Colquite. He is mentioned in the confession of John Hamblye (see post) as having been a Scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, and his sister Emlyn is also named in the same document. Both were Roman Catholics.

PLUMLEIGH OF ST. MABYN.

At the time of the Herald's Visitation of Cornwall in 1620, a family of Plumleigh was settled in St. Maben. shewn in the pedigree, then recorded, to be descended from Thomas son of John Plumleigh of Dartmouth, by his second wife Ann, daughter of John Fortescue of Fallopit. In the pedigree of Plumleigh of Dartmouth, however, recorded by the same Heralds in the Visitation of Devon, this Thomas is shewn as the second son of the said John Plumleigh by his first marriage with the daughter of ..... Eastchurch of Chudleigh. We must leave this discrepancy to be reconciled by the Heralds. At the date of the Visitation John Plumleigh was Mayor of Dartmouth, and William Plumleigh, elder brother of the whole blood of Thomas (according to the Devon Pedigree) was one of the Capital Burgesses. The above mentioned Thomas Plumleigh, by Elizabeth daughter of Robert Shapleigh of Dartmouth, had a son John Plumleigh, who married Joane daughter of John Sture of Huishe in Devon (called in the Devon Visitation "John Steourt of Bradley") and settled in St. Maben in the beginning of the 17th century. He had a daughter buried there in 1610, and his father and mother were both interred at St. Maben, the former in 1615 and the latter in 1628. John Plumleigh, Gent., was assessed to the subsidies in St. Maben, *upon goods*, in 1625, 1629, and 1642. We have traced his descendants to the third generation, but at the end of the century they would seem to have become almost extinct in the male line, though the name lingered in the parish until 1736. We have not discovered at what place in the parish the family was seated.

ARMS:—Ermine, a bend lozengy gu.—Crest, a dexter arm, embowed, ppr. habited of the second, and cuffed ar., grasping a dart of the second, barbed of the fourth.

PEDIGREE OF PLUMLEIGH.



ARMS AS ALLOWED AT THE VISITATION AT 1620.

John Plumleigh of Dartmouth in co. Devon. ═ *.... dau. of* John *Fortescue of Fallopit.*

Thomas Plumleigh.[1] ═ *Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Shapleigh of Dartmouth.* Bur.[1] 28th April 1628.
Bap.[1] 24th July 1615.

John Plumleigh of St. Mabin in Cornwall, living Ano. 1620. Assessed to Subs. in St. Maben in 1625, 1629, and 1642. Bur.[1] 7th Feb. 1658. ═ *Joane, dau. of John Stare of Hatch in Devon.* Bur.[1] 7th Nov. 1667.

- William, bap.[1] 14 July and bur.[1] 28th Sep. 1611.
- Margaret, bur.[1] 20th March 1610.
- *Gilbert Plumleigh, æt.* 16. *Ano.* 1620.
- *Elizabeth æt.* 13. *Eldest dau.* Mar.[1] .. 1641. Giles Betty.
- *Ralph* Plumleigh, *æt.* 10. *Second son,* bap.[1] 13th May 1611, bur.[1] 16th Aug. 1658. Admo. to Grace his relict 27th Oct. 1658. P.C.C. ═ Grace, dau. of William Lugger, mar.[2] .. 1636, bur.[1] 24th Jan. 1697-8.
  - JohnPlumleigh, bap.[1] 20th April 1638, bur.[1] same day.
  - Elizabeth bap.[3] 1st June 1641, bur.[1] 5th Sep. 1660.
  - Joane, bap.[1] 4th July 1639, mar.[1] 20th Jan. 1664, William Parnell.
  - Honour, bap.[3] 6th June 1644, mar.[1] 16th Nov. 1675, John Helman of Lanlivery.
  - Grace, bap.[1] 6th Mar. 1651.
  - Mary, bap.[1] 21st Dec. 1652
  - Mary, bap.[1] .. 1654.
  - John, bap.[1] .. 1652.
  - John, bap.[1] 18th Nov. 1659.
  - Mary, bap.[1] April 1651. Thomas, bap.[1] 14th Oct. 1654, bur.[1] 12th March 1659.
  - Joseph, bap.[1] 6th June 1656.
  - Joane, bap.[1] 1st April 1658, mar.[1] 12th Oct. 1682, Henry Stevens.
  - Charles, bap.[1] 5th June 1662, bur.[1] 16th April 1685.
  - William, bap.[1] 18th Nov. 1659, bur.[1] 19th Jan. 1659-60.
- *Grace, æt.* 8. Bap.[1] 20th Sep. 1612 mar.[1] 21st June 1654, John Seamer.
- *Joane, æt* 5. Bap.[1] 9th July 1615, mar.[1] 20th Jan. 1633, William Hender of Tintagel.
- John Plumleigh of St. Maben. Bap.[1] 15th March 1620 bur.[1] 4th Sep. 1689 Admo. granted 2nd Jan 1690 to Humphry Borlase a Creditor. ═ Ann dau. of .. bur[1] 20th Jan. 1694
- Frances, bap.[1] 21st Feb. 1625.
- Mary, bp.[1] 12 July 1627.

I hereby certify that the portion of this pedigree printed in *italics*, and the Arms, agree with the Records in this Office.

GEORGE HARRISON,
Windsor Herald.

Heralds' College,

[1] At St. Maben. [2] At St. Teath [3] At St. Breward.

TAMLYN.

The family of Tamlyn was of long continuance in the parish of St. Maben. Henry Temelyn was a tenant of the manor of Trevisquite in 1422.[1] John Tamlyn was assessed to the subsidy in St. Mabyn 1541,[2] and we find the name at the very commencement of the parish Registers. Roger Tamlyn had a son baptized in 1565, which same Roger was probably also the father of Thomas, the grandfather of Richard, to whom Richard Loveys, Lord of the manor of Trevisquite, and Frances his wife sold Tregaddock in 1659,[3] possibly the same tenement which had been held by his ancestor in 1422. This Richard, in the entry of his burial in the parish Register in 1664, is described as "Richard Tamlyn of Tregaddock, Gent." He would seem to have died s.p., and Tregaddock devolved upon his elder brother John Tamlyn, who died in 1671, and is described in the same manner as his brother. By his will, dated 16th August 1670, John Tamlyn demised to Susanna Tamlyn and Elizabeth Tamlyn, his two unmarried daughters, the reversion of a tenement in Tregaddock (then held on lease by Thomas Philpe and Richard Philpe his son for life) as security for the payment to his said two daughters of £100 each, with remainder to testator's grandson John Tamlyn (then an infant) and the heirs male of his body, in default of such issue remainder to the heirs of the body of testator's son John Tamlyn, in default remainder to the right heirs of the said John Tamlyn. It was probably for the purpose of carrying out this settlement that, in 1659, as John Tamlyn, senior, Gent., and John Tamlyn, junior,[4] Gent., they were deforcients in a fine levied in Tregaddock by William Arthur, Gent., and William Beale, Gent. John Tamlyn had also a daughter Anne, whom he does not name in his will. She married in 1661 Chamond Penhallow, whom, as his son-in-law, John Tamlyn appointed one of the overseers of his will,[5] and gave his grandson John Penhallow a small legacy. She was the mother of Samuel Penhallow, the most remarkable man, perhaps, which St. Maben has ever produced.

John Tamlyn the grandson, who was constituted tenant for life of Tregaddock under the above mentioned will, would appear to have died in childhood, as his father had another son of the same name baptized in 1693. The property consequently devolved upon the father under the above mentioned limitations.

Arms:—John Tamlyn sealed his will in 1677, with an armorial seal: three bars in fess.

[1] Inq. p.m. of Johanna Beaumont, 1st Henry VI, No. 50.

[2] Sub. Roll, 33rd Henry VIII, $\frac{87}{148}$

[3] Pedes Finium, 1659, Hilary.

[4] John Tamlyn, junior, married a daughter of William Arthur of St. Ervan, and William Beale of St. Teath married the sister of the said John.

[5] Probate, 3rd November 1671. Exon.

SAMUEL PENHALLOW.

Samuel Penhallow was born, probably at Tregaddock his grandfather Tamlyn's house, on 2nd July 1665. His father Richard Penhallow, of whom he was the second son, was the representative of an ancient family, deriving their name from Penhallow in Filleigh, which they had for centuries possessed. His mother, the second wife of Richard Penhallow, was Mary the daughter of Walter Porter of Launcelles, by Gertrude daughter of Richard Chamond son of Sir John Chamond, who was sometime Steward for the Priory of Bodmin.

Chamond Penhallow was of puritan proclivities, and was intimate with Charles Morton, who sometime held the rectory of Blisland during the interregnum; and when that gentleman established a school at Newington Green, co. Middlesex, young Penhallow, in 1683, was placed under his care. He continued at Newington for about three years, when the school was broken up because the Ecclesiastical authorities did not consider it proper that dissenters should be allowed to take part in the education of the young. Penhallow made diligent application to his studies, and by his progress and conduct gained the affection of his master, consequently upon the latter determining to emigrate to America he was invited, with others, to accompany him, to which, with the consent of his parents, he acceded and arrived in New England in July 1686.

Before Penhallow left England, the New England Society for the Propagation of the Gospel[1] offered him £20 a year for three years if he would acquire a knowledge of the Indian language, and promised him £60 a year afterwards for life if he devoted himself to the Ministry and preached to the Indians at times.

Soon after their arrival in America, Mr. Morton had an invitation to take charge of the Church of Charlestown, which he accepted, and young Penhallow accompanied him thither. The political troubles, however, which took place in Massachusetts about that time, discouraged him from entering the Ministry, and he removed to Portsmouth. Soon after his settlement there he married Mary daughter of John Cuff, a native of Wales, at that time President of the State. She inherited from her father a valuable patrimony, a part of which consisted of a large tract of land upon which the town of Portsmouth was built. Mr. Penhallow engaged in trade and accumulated a large fortune. He lived in a style superior to most of his fellow-townsmen, exercising hospitality on a liberal scale. He

[1] This Company was first formed under a pretended Act of Parliament in 1649, but, through the influence of Sir William Morice, Secretary of State, was incorporated, by letters patent dated 7th February 1661-2, (Rot. Pat. 14th Charles II., part 2, No. 17.) under the title of "The Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent" The Company acquired a considerable extent of lands, including the manor of Erisswell in Suffolk, and its funds have considerably accumulated. By a Decree in Chancery in 1836, Canada, as being the part of the British Dominions nearest adjacent to New England, was placed within the limits of the operations of the Company. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that this Company is quite distinct from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which was not incorporated until 1701. The New England Company is little known.

acquired great influence, and taking an active part in the management of the town, was soon made a Magistrate, in which office he displayed great prudence, promptness, and decision of character. He was appointed by the House of Representatives Recorder of Deeds. In 1714 he was made Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, and in 1717 Chief Justice of the same court, which office he held until his death. It is said that "a strong mind improved by education added to his long acquaintance with public business, enabled him to discharge the duties of the office with as much credit to himself as could be expected from any one not bred to the profession of the law." Mr. Penhallow likewise held the office of Treasurer of the Province for several years. His last account was rendered to 9th November 1726, and he died at Portsmouth on 2nd December in the same year, aged 61 years and 5 months. By his first wife, who died in 1713, he had 13 children.

His son, John, was Clerk of the Superior Court at Portsmouth in 1729, and Registrar of the Court of Probate there from 1731 to 1735, in which year he died. He married a daughter of Hunking Wentworth, and had two sons, John, who, in 1770, was the largest taxpayer in Portsmouth, and Samuel, who is called the "good deacon." John had two, probably three, sons: Hunking, Benjamin, and perhaps Thomas W. (Wentworth?) It is related that "Benjamin Penhallow one day saw a lady who stopped at Mrs. Parker's, on her way to Portland. He sought an introduction, and in due time was married to Susan, the daughter of Colonel William Pearce of Gloucester. They were visited by a young lady, Miss Harriet Pearce, daughter of David Pearce of Gloucester, and Hunking Penhallow took her for his helpmeet. When Miss Mary Beache of Gloucester was afterwards on a visit to Mrs. Hunking Penhallow, she was first seen by Thomas W. Penhallow, who became her husband. This matrimonial alliance with Gloucester made him acquainted with his second wife, who was half-sister of Hunking Penhallow's wife."[1]

These particulars of a Cornish worthy and native of this parish, and the extension of the pedigree annexed, collected from sources not readily accessible, will be of interest to Cornish genealogists, as shewing the continuation with credit in the New World of an ancient Cornish family, which, as far as we know, has become extinct in the Old.

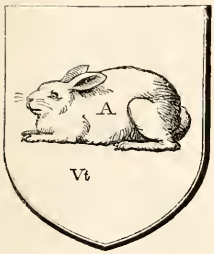
Chief Justice Penhallow, in 1725, published in Boston, a History of the Wars of New England with the Eastern Indians. The first edition of this work having become exceedingly scarce, in 1859 it was reprinted in Cincinnati.[2]

Arms of Penhallow:—Vert, a Rabbit squat, ar.

[1] Brewster's Rambles about Portsmouth, p. 340.

[2] Bibl. Cornub, vol. ii,

PEDIGREE OF PENHALLOW AND TAMLYN.



ARMS ALLOWED TO PENHALLOW 1620.

John Penhallow of Penhallow. An° 41st Edward III.

Peter Penhallow. An° 12th Richard II. — *Agnes, dau. of John. 17th Richard II.*

William Penhallow. An° 12th Richard II. — *Thomas Penhallow.* — *Margery. An° 6th Henry IV.*

Nicholas Penhallow. Temp. Henry VI. — *Richard Penhallow. An° 6th Henry IV.*

Richard Penhallow. An° 34th Henry VI. — *Margaret his wife outlived her husband. An° 5th Edward IV.*

Thomas Penhallow. An° 12th Henry VII.

John Penhallow. An°. 12th Henry VII. — *Mary, dau. and coh. of Vivian Penwarin.*

John Tamlyn assessed to Sub. in St. Mabyn, 1541.

Thomas Penhallow, son and heir. — *Elizabeth, dau. of .... Lagher.*

Sir John Chamond, Knt., Steward of the Priory of Bodmin, from which he had a grant of manor of Bodiniel. — Jane, dau. of Sir Thomas Grenville, and relict of Sir John Arundell.

Roger Tamlyn, bur.[1] 29th Sep. 1583.

Thomas Penhallow, son and heir. — *Christina, dau. of .... Trevalcus.*

Richard Chamond, exec. to his father's will, and as suchpresented to the Vicarage of Bodmin 1550.

Thomas, ob. v.p.

John Tamlyn, bur.[1] 24th May 1594. — Margery, dau. of .. Carter, mar.[1] 7th April 1581, bur.[1] 8th Oct. 1585.

Thomas Tamlyn.

Clemence Tamlyn, bur.[1] 24th Jan. 1593

Humphry Tamlyn, bap.[1] 28th August 1565.

John Penhallow, son and heir. — *Agnes, dau. of .. Crocker.*

Walter Porter of Lonncelles. — *Gertrude, dau. of Richard Chamond.*

John, bap. 1580

Jane, bur.[1] 1616.

Ann, bap.[1] 31st May 1579.

Richard Tamlyn, bap.[1] 7th April 1583.

Ann, dau. of .... Bur.[1] 8th Feb. 1623.

Katherine, bap.[1] 27th Feb. 1584.

Elizabeth, bap.[1] 2nd July 1587.

Thomas Tamlyn of Polglaze, bap.[1] 19th May 1589, Bur.[1] 15th April 1616.

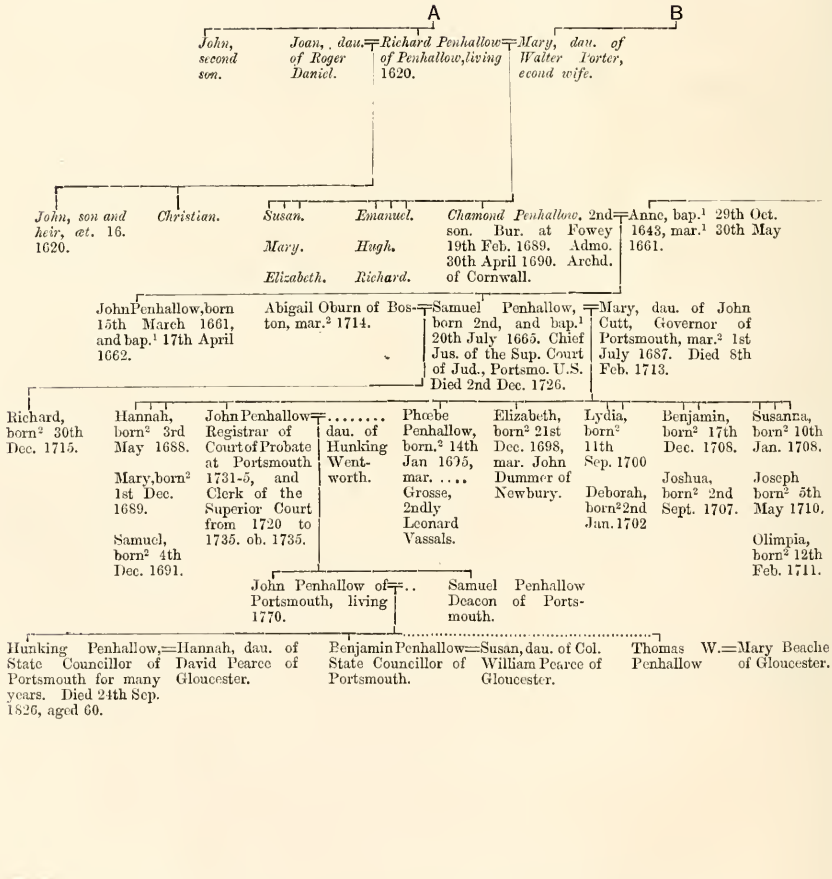
Roger, bap.[1] 15th Oct. 1591.

Mary, bap.[1] 9th May 1594.

A B C D

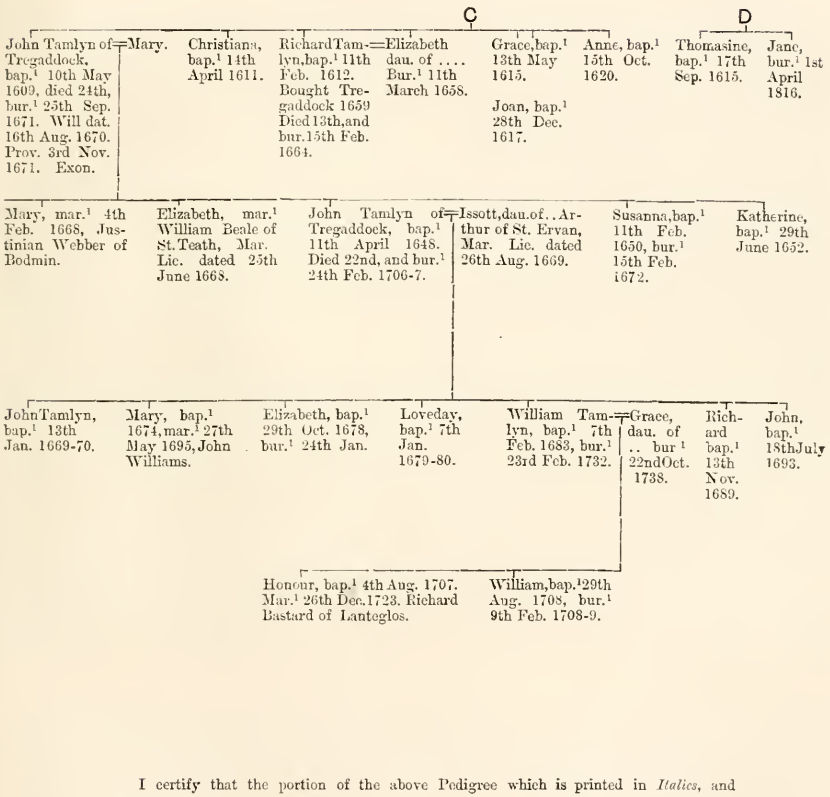
[1] At St. Maben.

PEDIGREE OF PENHALLOW



[1] At St. Maben. [2] At Portsmouth, New England, U.S

AND TAMLYN.—Continued.



I certify that the portion of the above Pedigree which is printed in *Italics*, and the arms, agree with the Records in this Office.

GEORGE HARRISON,
Windsor Herald.

Herald's College,
24th June 1875.

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[1] At St. Maben.

HAMELEY *alias* HAMLEY.

The family of Hamley, usually in ancient times written Hamely, and sometimes Hamelyn, is of great antiquity in Cornwall. The name would appear to have been derived from Hamelin de Trewasac, otherwise called Hamelin de Boetun, who, about the year 1245, confirmed to Osbert de Alba Launda 7s. rent which Flora his mother paid from Trenant, 5s. rent which the said Osbert paid from Tresodorn, and 6s. 6d. rent which Peter de Cleher paid from Caerlin and Tresudun;[1] and by another charter Hamelin de Trewasec confirmed to Sir Osbert de Laund, Carlin in the hundred of Kerrier, to be held, freely and hereditarily, with Trenant, Tresodorn and Treudnou, at the rent of 2d. per. annum.[2] By another charter we find that 11s. 8½d. rents from the tenants of Osbert de Landa in Carlin, Treudnou and Tresodorn, were mortgaged by him for sixteen years to Richard son of John Reskemer.[3] A further charter shews that Tresodorn was acquired by Ewerin de la Land of William FitzEylet,[4] which Ewerin was husband of the above mentioned Flora the mother of Osbert,[5] who was the daughter and heir of the aforesaid Peter de Cleher[6]. Osbert de Laund would appear to have had a son, or grandson, named Ewerin, for in 1307-8, John Hamely,[7] whom we take to have been the son, or grandson, of Hamlin de Trewasac, granted to Sir Michael le Petit the homage and services of Ewerin de Launde in Carlyn, Treydnou, Trenansmur and land in Tresodern, and gave him notice to render the same to the said Michael;[8] and there is an acknowledgment, dated in 1309, of Sir Michael le Petit to Ewerin de la Landa that he had received the homage and fealty of of the said Ewerin in the places named, which he formerly held of John Hamely, and then held of the said Michael, of his court of Predannet.[9]

This would seem clearly to establish the descent of John Hamely from Hamelin de Trewasec, otherwise de Boetun. There is nothing to prove, so far as we are aware, that any relationship existed between John Hamely and Osbert de la Laund, but such relation-

[1] Charter No. 16.

[2] Charter No. 18.

[3] Charter No. 5.

[4] Charter No. 15.

[5] Both were alive in 1221, for in that year Richard Pincerna and Simolda his wife gave the King half a mark for a pone against Everarius de la Laund and Flora. (Rot. Fin., 5th Henry III. Part 2, m. 3.)

[6] Charter No. 13.

[7] John Hamely is cited in a charter dated in 1274, relating to Trenancemur (No. 1911,) and in another, dated in 1308, relating to 'Blanchland.

[8] Charter No. 7.

[9] Charter No. 22. These particulars are gleaned from an Index to the transcribed charters in the Muniment Room at Tregothnan, kindly given to the author by his late friend the Rev. Lambert Larking, the eminent and learned Kentish antiquary, but the author has not been fortunate enough to obtain from Lord Falmouth the privilege of inspecting his valuable collection of Cornish charters, or, he doubts not, this history would have been much improved thereby.

ship is not improbable, and it is not unlikely that the christian name "Osbert,"[1] which for centuries has been a leading name in the Hamely family, was derived from him.

A pedigree of the family, illuminated with the arms of the several matches, was certified by Sir John Borough, Garter King of Arms, in 1638,[2] and a memorandum thereon states that it is "proved, from Evidences then in possession of Mr. Giles Hamley of Trebletick, from Osbert Hamley," who was living in 9th Edward IV (1469) and married Joane Hockin, and to this extent only does the certificate confirm the pedigree; but it is further stated that "the upper part of the Pedigree is taken out of divers Ayncient Bookes of Arms gather'd out of Old Records and deeds of Antiquity." To the lower part, which is certified by Garter, we cannot take exception. Very little evidence upon the subject, so far as we know, is now extant, but, so far as it goes, it supports the descents. We have printed the pedigree as it stands, but are constrained to pronounce the upper part exceedingly inaccurate. It will be sufficient to say, with reference to this, that Matilda Pipard, shewn in the pedigree as the wife of Osbert son of the first John Hamely, was, as is proved by the inquisition taken on the death of her sister, aged 30 years in 1375, whilst the inquisition taken on the death of her grandson, Sir John Hamely, Knt., shews that his son and heir Ralph Hamely, was born in 1323; moreover the alleged sons of the latter, Sir John Hamely and Osbert Hamley, were living in 3rd Edward IV (1463) and 9th Edward IV (1469) respectively. The last is said to have married Joane Hockin, sister and heir of William Hockin, Rector of Helland. As, however, William Hocken was not instituted to Helland until 1521, and lived until 1555, his sister could scarcely have been born early enough to have been the wife of a gentleman who flourished in 1469. As it would be hopeless to attempt to correct this pedigree, we have printed it as it stands, and have added an alternative table shewing the descents so far as we have been able to support them by evidence.

John Hamely, whose name we have mentioned above (page 92), in connection with Sir Michael Petit, as the descendant of Hamelyn de Trewasac, had a son named Osbert. In 1302 Thomas Peticru of Brongolon petitioned against Osbert the son of John Hamely concerning a moiety of one acre of land in Lanyghan juxta Langargala as his right, and in which, he said, the said Osbert had no entrance except by the disseizin which a certain Cenota Peticru unjustly made against William Peticru father of the said Thomas. Osbert pleaded that he held the tenement jointly with Margaret his wife, who was not named in

[1] At these early dates the use of certain *Christian* names in families was sometimes more permanent than surnames. The latter, especially in Cornwall where territorial names were very general, frequently changed with change of residence. The spelling also of the same names greatly varied. It has been said that the name of Cholmondely is written twenty-five different ways in the deeds of that family. The variations in spelling the same names are equally numerous and remarkable in the will of Henry VII, published by Mr. Astle in 1775. Besides a multitude of other words the single one of "alms" is written in five different ways: "almons," "almose," "elemoss," "elemosse," "elemesse."

[1] This pedigree is now in the possession of Major General F. Hamley, and is doubtless the same which is mentioned by the Rev. Thomas Tregenna Hamley, who, in 1812, in a letter to Lysons, says: "there was also a pedigree of my paternal family, but no researches at present can discover it I believe." Lysons Corr., Addl. MSS. 9417, fo. 304.

the writ, and therefore Thomas Peticru was nonsuited.[1] In 1309 Osbert Hamely was defendant with others in a suit of novel disseizin at the instance of William le Poer of Trengothel of a tenement in Trewheran;[2] and he is again twice mentioned in the following year.[3] He is also named in 1322,[4] and in 1327 he was attorney for Henry de la Pomeroy, in a plea of novel disseizin against William the son of Walter de St. Margaret.[5] This Osbert died in 1331, and was succeeded by his son John Hamely, begot of Margaret daughter of Ralph Glynn.[6] In 1333 we find John the son of Osbert Hamely, senior, a defendant with John Chamond and others in a suit of novel disseizin by William de Carburra. He is stated to have married "Margaret daughter and heir of Walter Idles." His wife was really Margery, the elder daughter and coheir of Walter de Alet, who was aged 9 years in 1308, when the inquisition was taken upon her father's death.[7] This marriage brought to the Hamely family the manor of Alet and lands in Kilmonsac.

In 1331 John Hamely and Margery his wife suffered a fine to John de Aldestowe, of one messuage and one acre of land in Kylmonseg, and a moiety of the manor of Alet, whereby the said messuage and land were settled upon John Hamely and Margery his wife for life, remainder to John the son of the said John Hamely for his life, and after his death remainder to Ralph the brother of the said John the son of John, and the heirs of his body, in default remainder to the right heirs of the aforesaid Margery; and as concerning the moiety of the manor of Alet, to the said John Hamely and Margery, and the heirs of their bodies, in default remainder to the right heirs of the said Margery;[8] and by another fine, passed in the same term, John Hamely settled one messuage in the Island of St. Agnes in Scilly upon himself and the heirs of his body, in default of such issue upon Andrew his brother and the heirs of his body, and in default upon his own right heirs. John Hamely died on 27th May 1346, as shewn by the Inquisition taken thereupon, seized of the third part of the manor of Tregynnou, whereof Holwyn (Halwyn), Trewyas, and Penhale were parcel, which he held of William Bodrugan by military

[1] Assize Rolls, Cornw., 30th Edward I, M 1 / 21 } 1. m. 18d.

[2] Ibid. 3rd Edward II, N 2 / 15 } 1. m. 16d.

[3] Ibid. 4th Edward II, N 2 / 15 } 2. m. 10.

[4] Ibid. 16th Edward II, N 2 / 17 } 6. m. 11.

[5] Ibid. 2nd Edward III, N 2 / 18 } 3. m. 23.

[6] See ante, p. 58.

[7] It appears from this Inquisition that Walter Alet, on the day on which he died, viz: Friday next before the Feast of All Saints 1st Edward II (1307), was seized, *inter alia*, conjointly with his wife Isota, of the third part of one acre of land in Kilmonseg, and that Margery his daughter, "antenata," and Alianora his daughter, "postnata," were his nearest heirs, and that the said Margery was aged 9 years, and the said Alianora was aged 6 years. (Inq. p. m. 2nd Edward II, No. 31.) It appears from a further Inquisition, taken after the death of Isolda (sic) who was the wife of the aforesaid Walter de Alet, that John de Alet father of the said Walter granted, by his charter, to Serlone de Nansladron, the manor of Alet for the term of the life of the said John, that after the death of John Walter, as son and heir, entered upon the manor, but that Serlone ejected him, and that upon the death of Serlone, it fell into the King's hands by reason of the minority of the heirs of Walter de Alet, and then still remained in the King's hands. (Inq. p. m. 10th Edward II, No. 26.)

[8] Pedes Finium 5th Edward III, Michs.

service; and also of a moiety of the manor of Alet, as of the right of inheritance of Margery his wife, which he held of the Duke of Cornwall, as of the Castle of Launceston, by military service; and Ralph Hamely, son of the said John Hamely, was found to be his nearest heir, and to be of the age of 23 years and more.[1] In 1346, when the aid of 40s. for each Knight's fee was granted for making the King's eldest son a Knight, Ralph de Hamely paid 20s. for half of a small fee in Trekinneu which John Hamely, his grandfather[2], held when the aid was levied by King Edward I, on the marriage of his eldest daughter;[3] and at the same time Margery Hamely and Eleanora her sister paid 13s. 4d. for the third part of one Knight's fee in Alet, which Serlon Lansladron had held when the previous aid was granted.[4] Margery survived her husband, and on Wednesday next before the feast of the Nativity of the B. V. Mary 1347, had assigned to her as dower, *inter alia*, a moiety of the manor of Tregynneu and all the chambers within the gate of Helwyn, together with the chapel there.[5]

Ralph Hamely, son and heir of John Hamely, was born in 1323, and it is clear that there is an hiatus in the pedigree between him and Osbert who married Joan Hocken. Two or three descents have evidently been omitted. This Ralph would appear to have had several brothers. In 1365, an assize of view of recognizance was held to enquire if Osbert Hamely, William Hamely, and others had unjustly disseized John Durant of his free tenements in Kylmonsek, &c., and two years later a similar assize was taken to enquire if John[6] the son of John Hamely had unjustly disseized John the son of Richard Attemore and Alice the daughter of John Hamely of their free tenement in Southmore, and John the son of Richard and Alice recovered seizin.[7]

We have no mention of Ralph Hamely subsequent to the year of his father's death. He probably died s.p., and was succeeded by his brother Osbert, which Osbert, we conceive, was identical with Osbert Hamely who married Matilda the daughter and heir of Sir William Pipard.[8] This gentleman is described in the pedigree as "of Cornwall." We

[1] Inq. p. m. 21st Edward III, No. 20, (2 Nos.)

[2] He must have been his great grandfather.

[3] John Hamely, in 1303, paid an additional charge of 7s. 6d. upon half of a small fee in Trekynneu on 12s. 6d. which he had paid before, and Ralph Arundell paid a like amount for the other half of the fee. (Rot. Pip., 31st Edward I.)

[4] Queen's Rememb. Office, Book of Aids, p. 34.

[5] Assign. Dower. Escheats, 21st Edward III, No. 68, (1st Nos.)

[6] On 19th June 1365, an annuity of £20 was granted to John Hamlyn, the valet of the Prince of Wales, (Council Book of the Black Prince, fo. 545.)

[7] Assize Rolls, Cornw. 40th Edward III et. seq. $\left.\begin{matrix}N\\2\\27\end{matrix}\right\}7$

[8] This Sir William Pipard, though described as of the county of Cornwall, would rather appear to have been of Wilts. He was the son of Stephen Pipard and had two daughters and heirs: Margaret, the eldest married, first Robert le Fitz Elys; Sir William Pipard, by his charter, settled upon them and their issue, the manor of Nethercote in Wilts, in default remainder to Stephen Pipard father of the said William for life, and after his death to revert to the grantor. By Robert le Fitz Elys she had no issue, after whose death she took to her second husband Warine de L'Isle. She died 3rd August 1375, leaving a son Gerard aged 15 years, and a daughter Margaret. (See ante, p. 52.) Matilda, the other daughter and coheir of Sir William Pipard, became the wife of Osbert Hamely, and was aged 30 years on her sister's death. (Inq. p. m. 49th Edward III, part 1, No. 73.)

have no knowledge that he held lands in that county, but he was seized of Larkbeare, North Bovey, and other lands in Devon, and of the manor of Nethercote in Wilts. The latter was carried away by the other coheir, but Matilda inherited the two former. In 1370, an inquisition was taken at Exeter to enquire what lands were held by Osbert Hamely, who had been convicted of divers felonies. The jury found that he held divers lands in Larkbeare, North Bovey, &c., of the inheritance of Matilda his wife, and that he held, as of his own right, four ferlings of land at Uppeton near Tavistock, and also in Salcome an annual rent of 4s. of the grant of John Cheneryston, for the term of the life of Matilda wife of the said Osbert.[1] It would appear, however, that he did not forfeit his estates, for in 1384, we find him taking proceedings against John Davy of Whympel, to compel him to render an account for the time he was the said Osbert's bailiff at Larkbeare.[2]

Osbert Hamely is again mentioned in 1380, in connection with Reginald Heligan.[3] By his charter, dated on Saturday nearest the feast of the Purification of B. V. Mary 7th Richard II (1383-4), Osbert Hamely, described as of the county of Cornwall, granted to Richard Welyngton, Parson of the Church of St. Tudy, and others, certain lands in Trenulgois, &c., and the rents and services of various tenants, which was probably for purposes of settlement.[4] In the same year he sued Aldestowe de Plymouth in a plea of trespass[5] and in the following January, he appointed Stephen de Fall and others as his attornies in another plea of trespass.[6] We do not find him again mentioned, but at the end of this year Arthur Hamely, described as kinsman and heir of John Hamely, Knt., was sued by Richard Trenewyth of Denezel for £100, being the value of 8,000 lbs. of white tin, coined.[7] It is recited in the inquisition taken after his death, that being seized of the manor of Helwyn, and a moiety of the manor of Alet, by his charter, dated at Helwyn on Thursday in the Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude 6th Henry V (1418), he granted to Henry Nanskelly, Vicar of the church of St. Ide, the said manor and moiety, and also all messuage lands, &c., *inter alia*, in Helwyn, Trewyns, Kilmonsek, and St Agnes Isle, to hold to the use of the said Arthur and Isabella his wife during their lives, remainder to Margaret, the daughter of the said Arthur and Isabella; and the jury found that the said Arthur died on 5th March 1427, that Isabella still survived, and that Margaret Hamely was the daughter and nearest heir of the said Arthur, and was aged 18 years.[8]

We conceive that after the death of Arthur Hamely, Isabella, his relict, married a certain John Sprygy, and that Margaret became the wife of John Champernon of Insworth; for in the inquisition taken at Lytelbrygge, county Cornwall, 17th October 1468, after the death of Richard Champernon, it is recited that John Talcarn and John Trenewyth

[1] Escheats, 44th Edward III (2nd Nos.), No. 39.

[2] De Banco Rolls, 7th Richard II, Easter, m. 303.

[3] Assize Rolls, Divers Counties, 4th Richard II, N 2 27 } 7. m. 17d.

[4] Inrolled De Banco Roll, 7th Richard II, Trinity.

[5] Coram Rege Rolls, 7th Richard II, Easter m. 38.

[6] Ibid, 8th Richard II, Hil. m. 51.

[7] De Banco Roll, 8th Richard II, Michs. m. 299, continued 9th Richard II, Easter m. 293.

[8] Inq. p. m. 6th Henry VI, No. 48.

of Padistowe, being seized of the manor of Helwyn, otherwise called Tregenowe, and a moiety of the manor of Alet, had granted the same to John Sprygy and Isabella his wife for their lives, remainder to John Champernon and Margaret his wife and the heirs of the body of the said Margaret, and in default of such issue remainder to the right heirs of John Arundel late of Lanherne, Knt., deceased;[1] that in virtue of this grant John Sprygy and Isabella were seized in demesne as of a free tenement, and that John Sprygy died so seized, and Isabella survived and was solely seized; that John Champernon and Margaret his wife had issue Richard Champernon, and that Isabella, by her charter, dated at Helwyn, on Thursday next after the feast of All Saints 38th Henry VI (1459), granted the said manor and moiety to the said Richard Champernon, he paying the said Isabella an annual rent of £8 during her life, and that she was still living; that in virtue of this grant the said Richard Champernon was seized of the said lands, and by his charter, dated 15th May 2nd Edward IV (1461), granted the same to Michael Hals for the term of his life, and that the said Michael was seized as of a free tenement. The jury further found that the said Richard Champernon died 26th May then last past (1468), and that Margery, Margaret, Elizabeth, Johanna, and Mary, were his daughters and heirs, and were aged, respectively, Margery 7 years, Margaret 5 years, Elizabeth 3 years, Johanna 2 years, and Mary 3 months.[2]

It is evident from the foregoing, that Arthur Hamely was in the line of succession, and that, by his death in 1427, s.p.m., the estates went out of the family, hence Sir John Hamley, Knt., Osbert Hamley and Ralph Hamley, shewn on the pedigree as the sons of Ralph son and heir of Sir John Hamley, who died in 1346, could not have been so related. We have no evidence concerning either. We may, however, notice the following persons, who, though not traced to the elder branch, are indicated by their peculiar Christian names as belonging to the same family.

In 1351 we find Andrew Hamely and John Hamely, Knt., concerned in a suit relating to one acre of land Cornish in Trewayther (Trewethern) juxta Bodannan.[3] As this Sir John was living subsequent to the death of Sir John Hamely abovementioned, it is certain he was a different person, and he was, perhaps, identical with the Sir John Hamely who married Johanna daughter and heir of Sir Nicholas Plecy, Knt.,[4] by whom he acquired the manor of Hethelan in the county of Surrey. They had issue a son named John, or Thomas, who died in infancy, and the said Johanna died on Thursday next after the Assumption of the B. V. Mary (1373) s.p., and the manor reverted to Peter Plecy the uncle of Johanna,[5] who, in 14th Richard II (1390), suffered a fine to John Hamely, acknowledging his right to the said manor during his life.[6] After the death of Johanna Plecy, Sir John

[1] Ped. Finium, 21st Henry VI, Michaelmas.

[2] Inq. p. m. 8th Edward IV, No. 35.

[3] Assize Rolls, 25th Edward III, $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\2\\23\end{matrix}\right\}$ 6. m. 56.

[4] She was sister and heir of Nicholas, brother and heir of John de Plecy, son and heir of Nicholas de Plecy. John Hamely did fealty for her lands, and had livery of seizin 30th September 1362. (Rot. Fin. 36th Edward III, m. 15.)

[5] Inq. p. m. 48th Edward III, No. 35 (1st Nos.)

[6] Inq. p. m. 22nd Richard II, No. 25. (Surrey.)

Hamely took to wife a certain Elizabeth, and, together with his wife, suffered a fine, in 1393, *inter alia*, in the manor of Upwimborne, co. Dorset, together with the advowson of the church of Upwimborne, to John Alet and Thomas Ramesay, by means of which the said manor and advowson were settled upon the said John and Elizabeth and the heirs of their bodies, in default remainder to John Lovell, Knt., and his heirs for ever. The said Sir John Hamely died 15th January 1398-9, and Egidia the daughter of the said John and Elizabeth was found to be their nearest heir.[1]

Geoffry Hamely and Martin Hamond and Matilda his wife, in 1353, gave half a mark for certain writs.[2] In 1400, William son of Jordan Hamely recovered lands in Westcoryth against John Foghell.[3] Benedict Hamely was one of the jurors on the Inquisition, post mortem, of Thomas Cheddar, held at Bodmin on 21st June 1443;[4] and in January 1470-1, as executor of the will of John Hamely, he took proceedings to recover from Roger Stone of Trevigy in St. Minver, and Johanna his wife, daughter and heir of John Wytheyng, a debt of £20.[5]

Accepting the pedigree as certified by Sir John Borough as being substantially correct from Osbert Hamely who married Joan Hocken, we find that Benedict Hamley, son of the said Osbert and Joane, was assessed to the subsidy in St. Maben as early as 1524, and Thomas son of Benedict in 1571.

We have occupied so much space in the critical examination of the early part of Sir John Borough's pedigree, that we must hasten over the latter part, but we cannot refrain from mentioning John Hamblye, *alias* Tregwethan, a Seminary Priest, described as of St. Mabyn, Clerk, whose singular confession, dated 18th August 28th Elizabeth (1586), is preserved in the State Paper Office.

We all know that very severe measures were enacted against the Roman Catholics in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and especially against Priests educated in seminaries abroad. John Hamblye, who calls himself, *alias* Tregwethan,[6] of the parish of St. Mabyn, was on the 18th August 1586, taken before the Bishop of Salisbury and Giles Estcourt, Esq., two of the Justices of the Peace for Wilts. He stated that he had, from his infancy, been brought up at divers schools in Cornwall learning the Latin tongue, and that about four years previously one Nicholas Bawdwyn, dwelling in the same parish, who had been a scholar in Exeter College, Oxford, had given him several books relating to the Romish religion which unsettled him in his faith, so that he ceased to attend the Church of England, and being afraid of the penal laws in that behalf, he proceeded to London, where he met one Davie Tomson, a Priest, and a Cornish man born at Blisland, whose name, in truth, was David Kempe, and one Foskewe (Fortescue) another priest, by whom he was duly admitted into the Romish Communion. He mentions various occasions when he was present at mass in London, on some of which he met Mr. Bawdwyn. He relates,

[1] Inq. p. m. 22nd Richard II, No. 25 (Dorset.)

[2] Rot. Fin. 27th Edward III.

[3] Assize Rolls, Div. Cos. 1st Henry IV, $\left.\begin{matrix} N \\ 2 \\ 36 \end{matrix}\right\}$ 2. m. 48d.

[4] Inq. p. m. 21st Henry VI, No. 55.

[5] De Banco Rolls, 49th Henry VI, Hil. m. 171d.

[6] This name was probably assumed for purposes of concealment.

in great detail, a journey he made to Rheims, in France, and names all the English persons he saw, and the books which he read, relates how he was admitted to the diaconate, and how he was ordered to return to England, which he did in disguise, "to convert those that are in error, and to save souls;" that he afterwards celebrated mass on several occasions in London and in the country, that he received from Mr. Bawdwyn £10 being part of a legacy given him by his own father, that he went to Charde to meet one Mr. Fulford, and a gentlewoman which the said Mr. Fulford intended to have married, and whilst accompanying them to one Mr. Maunday's house, where the marriage was to have been solemnized, he was apprehended and committed to the common gaol at Ilchester, was tried at the assizes at Taunton, and there condemned for being a seminary priest, and had his judgment; that he made his submission and promise of reconcilement to Her Majesty's laws, and was reprieved; and for that "he lay there vppon the bare bordes and had but the allowance of a peny a day & colde not have the allowance of 2d. a day more, & a bedde as yt was allowed and appoynted unto him," he escaped and was again apprehended at Knowle. The Bishop in sending this deposition to the Privy Council concludes his letter by saying: "yet the man is not so obstinate at this tyme but he can be contented (so he may obtaine mercye of her Matie and pdon for his lyfe) to forsake the Pope, come to the Church, and willingly follow her Maties proceedings as he beareth vs in hande."[1]

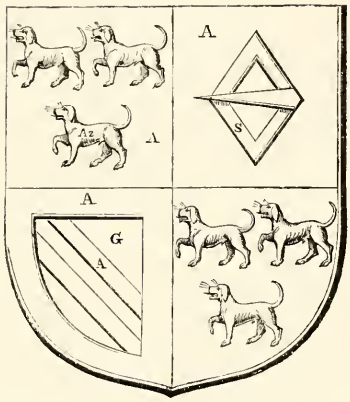
We are unable to identify this gentlemen. He was probably a younger son of Thomas Hamley of Treblethick, whose eldest son Giles married, in 1573, Elizabeth daughter of William Baldwin, *alias* Bawdwyn of Colquite; hence there existed a family connection.

William Hamley of Treblethick, who died in 1711, as well as daughters, had several sons. John Hamley, his eldest son, succeeded him at Treblethick, and, by his improvidence, was obliged to sell his estate. He died in 1777, leaving two sons, whom he describes in his will as Richard Hamley of Bodmin, shopkeeper, and William Hamley of Lostwithiel, saddler. The former afterwards removed to St. Columb, where he was living about 1816, aged 81, being then the representative of the family. We do not know if he left issue. Probably Mr. Osbertus Hamley and Mr. John Hamley, who, in 1819, repaired the monument of their ancestor in St. Maben Church, were his sons, or the sons of his brother William.[2]

Giles Hamley, second son of William Hamley of Treblethick, settled at St. Columb as an attorney, and was twice married. His grandson Thomas Tregenna Hamley, Clerk, was curate of St. Ervan and St. Eval nineteen years, and died at St. Ervan in 1818, aged 59, and s.p. He was the last representative of this branch of whom we have any trace. Of Joseph and William, younger sons of William Hamley of Treblethick, we are unable to speak with certainty. We, however, believe they were identical with Joseph and William Hamley, who settled at Bodmin, as surgeons, of whom Joseph was the progenitor of the present family of Hamley of Bodmin, a family greatly distinguished for their naval and military services, whose pedigree we annex.

[1] State Papers, Dom. Corr., Eliz., vol. 192, No. 46.

[2] See ante, p. 19.



PEDIGREE OF HAMELEY

John Hamley of co. Cornwall. Arms: ar. 3 talbots passant, az. (Hamley)

The vpper part of this Pedigree or discent was taken out of diuers ayncient bookes of armes. Gathered out of olde records and deeds of antiquities and good proues.

Sir John Hamley, Knt. Died 20th Edward III, 1346. Died 27th May 1346. Inq. p.m., 21st Edward III. Part 1, No. 20.

Margaret [Margery] *dau. and heir* [coh.] *of Walter Idles* [Alet assignment of dower, Sep. 1347. Escheats 21st Edw. III. Part 1, No. 68.

Ralfe Hamley, son and heire of Sir John Hamley. Aged 23 at his father's death. Born 1323. Held half a Knight's fee in Trekinnen in 1346.

Margaret, daughter of William Trelazzas.

Sir John Hamley of Hamley, Knt., married ye daughter and heire of Sir Humfrey Talbot, Knt., 3rd Edward IV. Arms: Hamley impaling: per chev. or and ar. a chev. betw. 3 talbots sa.

Richard Champernone of Insworth maried ye daur. and heire of Sr Iohn Hamley of Hamley, Knt, and of his wife daugr. and heire Sr Humfrey Talbott, which Richd. Champernon was son and heir to Jo: son and heir to Richard sonn and heir to Iohn, third sonne to Richd. sonne and heire to Henry, sonne and heire to Thomas, sonne and heire to Richard Champernone and of Ioane his wife, daugr. and heire of Ralfe Valitort and of Ioane his wife, daur. to Edmond Earle of Cornwall, Lord of Insworth, sonne and heire to Richard Kinge of the Romans sonne to Iohn Kinge of England.

The armes of Hamley are quartered by diuers ayncient and worthy families booth in Devon and Cornwall as Namelye Champernon, Monke, and Treuillion and others, and are very ayncieutly painted in glass in the windoes of the Church of St. Mabin in Cornwall in severall places, and likewise in glass windoes of Sent Peters in Exeter, and in many other places in Devon.

This descent of Webber and the match with Hamley is in the booke of Cornwall, remayning in the Office of arms.

William Webber of ye parish of St. Kew in Cornwall. Arms: Gu. upon a chev. eng. or, betw. 3 plates, 3 annulets az. (Webber) impoling: sa. within a bordure a stork ar. memberd gu. (Mathew). Died 1593. (Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, p. 168.)

....dau. of [William] *Mathew of St. Kew.*

John Webber of Ambell in St. Kew.

Joane, dau. of .... Trewbodie of St. Cleere.

Giles Hamley of Treblethick. Arms: Hamley differenced with a mullet impaling: gu. two bendlets within a bordure ar.

Elizabeth, dau. and heire of William Baldwin, alias Bawdwin, of Colquit in St. Mabyn.

John Webber of Ambell, his first wife Honor, dau. of John Calwoodley of Padstow.

Susan, dau. of Polwheale of Treworgan, second wife.

Margaret, dau. of John Webber of Ambell, in ye parish of St. Kew. Mar.[1] 18th June 1596. Executrix to husband's will.

Alexander Hamley of Treblethick. Arms: Hamley impaling Webber. Bur.[1] 29th Oct. 1624. Will dated 20th Oct. 1624. Prov. 23rd Feb. 1624-5. Archd. Cornw.

A

[1] At St. Mabyn.

alias HAMLEY.

Sir William Pipard of Cornwall, Knt. Arms: Per Saltier, az and or. — *Joan, dau. of John de Adsully.*

Osbertus Hamley of co. Cornwall. Arms: Hamley impaling Pipard. — *Maud, dau. and heir of Sir William Pipard.* Aged 30 years in 1375.

Osbertus Hamley, of co. Cornwall [ob.] *5th Edward III*, 1331. *Arms: Hamley, impaling: ar. 3 Salmon spears, sa.* — *Margaret, dau. of Ralph Glynn. She died 23rd Edward III*, 1349.

Hamley hath byn sondry wayes written as thus: somtymes hemley and hemele, Hamlyn, Halwyn, Helwyn, Hamely and Hamele, as by olde writings and deeds may appear.

Alice, wife of John Atte More. Living 1367.

Osbertus Hamley, third son, 9th Edward IV. Arms: Hamley differenced with a mullet; impaling: ar. a lozenge buckle, sa. — *Joan Hockin, widow of Hamley, heir to her brother, William Hockin, temp. Edward IV.*

Ralfe Hamley, second son. Arms: Hamley differenced with a crescent.

This Ioane Hocking, widdow of Osbert Hemley is proved by a letter of administracion granted to the said Ioane, after the death of hir brother William Hockin, Clarke, Rector of Helland in ye co. Cornwall. She being heire to hir brother and mother to Benedict.

Benedict Hamley of Treblethick in Cornwall. Assessed to Subsidy in St. Maben in 1524, 1541, and 1545. — *.... the daughter of Raynward, wife to Benedict Hamley.*

The nether part of this Pedigree is taken and collected out of the deeds and evidences of Mr. Gyles Hamley at Treblethick in Cornwall, who dooth enioye the lands and possescions of his ayncesters this day. Proved from Ioane Hockin downwards.

Thomas Hamley of Treblethick in Cornwall. Arms: Hamley differenced with a mullet, impaling: sa. a stag ramp. ar. attired or, debruised by a fess emb. Assessed to Subsidy in St. Maben in 1571. — *Margery, dau. of William Prouse of North Pederwin in Co. Devon.*

John Billing of Trenorder, Arms: or, upon a bend sa. 3 stags' heads couped or. impaling: or, a cher. betw. 3 eagles, displayed vert. (Blewett). — [Margery] *daughter and heir of* [Thomas] *Blewett of Cornwall.* (See Ped. of Billing, Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p. 389.)

This descent of Billing and the match with Hamley is in the booke of Cornwall, remaynyng in the Office of Arms. (See Hist. of Trigg vol. i, p. 289.)

William Billing of Hanger in ye parish of St. Tuddie in Cornwall. Arms: Billing impaling: gu. a fess ar. within a bordure engrailed (Babb). — *Elizabeth, dau. of .... Babb of Tingrase in Devon.*

John Hamley, 2nd son. Gentleman of the moving wardrobe to King James and King Charles. Died 1627. Will dated 12th Feb. 1627-8. Prov. 6th Feb. 1628-9. (12 Ridley)

Reynald Billing of St. Mabyn. Arms: Billing: impaling: ar. a lozenge buckle ar. (Hocken). — *Ann, dau. and heir of* [Thomas] *Hockin* [of St. Breward.]

B

[1] At St. Mabyn.

PEDIGREE OF HAMELEY,

A

- Thomas, bur.[1] 9th Feb. 1596-7.
  - William, bap.[1] 10th April 1611. Named in father's will.
- Richard, bap.[1] 24th July 1613. Named in father's will
  - Alexander, bap. 24th Aug. 1619. Named in father's will.
- *Oliver Hamley, 3rd son, maried Bridget, dau. of John Rouse of co. Bucks. Arms differenced with a mullet charged with a mullet.* Named in father's will.
- *Humfrey Hamley, 2nd sonn, married Margaret, dau. of ..Blake of St. Kew. Arms: Hamley differenced with a mullet charged with a crescent.* Bap.[1] 23rd July 1601. Named in father's will.

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE ARMS OF HAMLEY.
Hamley quartering Hocken and Bowdwin as above.

- William, bap.[1] 16th Nov. 1643.
- Grace, bap.[1] May 1622. Mar. .. Orchard. Named in grandfather's and father's wills.
- Ann, bap.[1] 1st Jan. 1623. Bur.[1] 24th Nov. 1625. Named in grandfather's will.
- Elizabeth, bap.[1] 30th April 1626. Mar. William Arnold. Named in father's will.
- Philadelphia, bap.[1] 16th March 1627. Mar. .... Warne. Named in father's will.
- *Thomas Hamley, son and heir. Arms differenced with a mullet, and a label in chief.* Bap.[1] 14th May 1629, of the Inner Temple, London. Died at Wokingham, co. Berks, 25th and bur. 27th May 1656, v.p., and s.p.
  - Giles Hamley, born 9th and bap. 17th Feb. 1657-8.
  - Margaret, bap.[1] 14th Dec. 1659.
  - Katherine, bap[1]. 23rd Jan. 1662.
  - John Hamley bap.[1] 10th Feb. 1663.

Barbara, dau. of Philip Hawkins of Pennance. ═ Giles Hamley, 2nd son, of St. Columb. Died 20th Sept. 1738. Aged 40, M.I. Bur.[3] admo. to Grace his relict, 4th March 1738-9. Archd. Cornw. ═ Grace, dau. of Richard Hoblyn of Tresaddern. Died 20th Nov. 1786. Aged 86, M.I. Bur.[3]

- John, bap.[3] 10th Jan. and bur.[3] 4th Mar. 1723.
- Ann, bap.[3] 15th July 1726.
- Johanna, bap.[3] 5th Feb. 1727, bur.[3] 26th May 1760. M.I.
- Anne, bap.[3] 14th Dec. 1731.
- Elizabeth, bap.[3] 6th May 1736. Mar.[3] 8th. Aug. 1761, Rev. Dr Robert Bateman, Rector of S. Columb.
- Grace, bur.[3] 11th Dec. 1741.

- Rebecca, bap.[1] 25th March 1700. Mar.[2] 18th Aug. 1721, Lewis Blight of Bodmin. See Pedigree of BLIGHT, Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, 289.
- John Hamley of Treblethick. Bur.[1] 3rd June 1777. Will dated 30th Jan. 1776. Prov. 5th July 1777. Archd. Cornw. ═ Elizabeth dau. and coh. of Henry Bond of Tresunger, by Lucy sister and coh. of Richard Mathew of that place. (Ped. of MATHEW, Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p.570.)

Thomas Tregenna Hamley, Clerk, bap.[3] 4th Aug. 1756. Curate of St. Ervan and St. Eval, 19 years. Died at St. Ervan, 23rd Dec. 1818. Aged 59, and bur. there, M.I. ═ Mary, of Henry Braddon of Camelford. Died 12th Dec. 1813. Aged 57. Bur. at St. Ervan.

[1] At St. Mabyn. [2] At Bodmin. [3] At St. Columb.

alias HAMLEY.—CONTINUED.

B

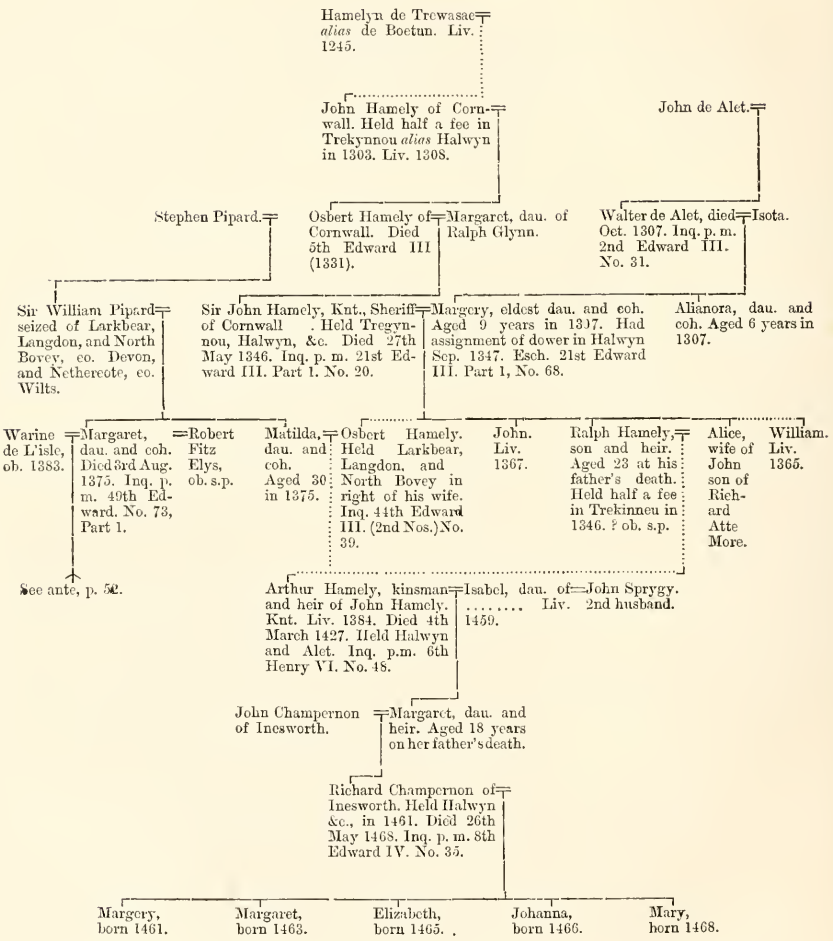
- Frances, 2nd wife. Named in husband's will. Bur.[1] 18th Feb. 1684.
- *Giles Hamley of Treblethick, in the parish of St. Mabyn* Bap.[1] Dec. 1597. Assessed to Subsidy in St. Mabyn 1625, 1628, and 1641. Died 7th and bur.[1] 10th July 1658. Will dated 3rd Feb. 1657-8. Prov. 31st Jan. 1658-9. (63 Pell.)
  - *Margaret, dau. of Ray Billing of St. Mabyn.* Bur.[1] 22nd Nov. 1637.
    - John Hamley of Treblethick, son and heir. Bap.[1] 6th April 1632. Died 6th and bur.[1] 7th Mar. 1674. Executor to father's will.
      - Katherine, dau. of .... Brook. Mar.[1] 19th May 1657. Bur.[1] 21st Nov. 1711. Named in Giles Hamley's will.
        - William Hamley of Treblethick. Bap.[1] 10th March 1668. Died 11th and bur.[1] 14th April 1711. Aged 42. M.I. ante, p. 18, No. 2.
          - Rebecca, dau. of .... remar. Joseph Drake.
          - John Hamley bap.[1] 3rd May 1670.
          - Alexander, bap.[1] 8th April 1672.
          - Thomas, bap.[1] 10th March 1667.
        - Thomas Hamley bap.[1] 20th Feb. 1701-2. Bur.[1] 21st April 1719.
        - Joseph Hamley, bap.[1] 22nd April 1703. Probably settled at Bodmin. See Table II.
        - Alexander, bap.[1] 9th Feb. 1705-6.
        - Katherine, bap.[1] 1st Feb. 1707-8. Unmar. in 1729. Named in brother John's will.
        - Margaret, bap.[1] 5th Jan. 1708-9. Mar.[1] 24th July 1725, John Harry of St. Kew.
        - William. Probably settled at Bodmin. See Table II.
      - Grace, dau. and coh. of John Tregenna, Clerk, Rector of Maugan. Bur.[3] 22nd April 1761.
      - Thomas Hamley of St. Columb, Clerk. Bur.[3] 11th June 1766.
        - Mary, dau. of ....
          - Richard Hamley, of Bodmin, afterwards of St. Columb. Eldest son, born 1744. Named in father's will. Lived to a great age, and died at St. Columb.
          - William, bap.[1] 10th Dec. 1756. Died young.
          - Mary, bap.[1] 15th Jan. 1738. Living unmar. 1773.
          - William Hamley of Lostwithiel born 1775, named in father's will. Living 1808
        - Thomas Hamley, bap.[1] 4th Aug. 1759.
        - Edward, bap.[3] 25th Oct. 1764.
        - Giles, bap.[1] 15th Mar. 1766.
    - Jane, mar. .. Philp. Named in father's will.
    - Elizabeth named in father's will.
    - John named in father's will.
    - Ann, bap.[1] Aug. 1614. Bur.[1] 10th April 1639. Named in father's will.
  - Margery, bap.[1] 1st June 1612, named in father's will.
    - Giles Hamley, bap.[1] 31st Aug. 1634. Named in father's will.
    - Loveday, bap.[1] 25th Sept. 1636. Mar.[1] 14th Dec. 1659, Henry Isaacke. Named in father's will.
    - Ann, bap.[1] 10th Nov. 1637.

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE ARMS OF BILLING.
Billing quartering Blewett and Hocken, as above.

CERTIFICATE OF SIR JOHN BOROUGH.
According to affidavit made and several evidences exhibited unto me for proofe of the premisses, I do allow of this Pedigree. JOHN BOROUGH, Garter Principall King of Arms for Englishmen
8 March 1638.
N.B.—This Certificate applies to the portion printed in *Italics*.

[1] At St. Mabyn. [2] At Bodmin. [3] At St Columb.

ALTERNATIVE PEDIGREE OF HAMELY.



PEDIGREE OF HAMLEY OF BODMIN.

oseph Hamley of Bodmin, Surgeon, sup-osed son of William Hamley of Treble-thick, see ante p. 551. Died 18th July 1771, ged 68. Bur.[1] .. Will dated 20th Iareh 1770. Prov. 5th July 1777. Archd. 'ornwall — Susan, dau. of William Wymond. Bap.[1] 1703. Mar[1] 3rd April 1727. Died 20th December 1769, aged 66. Bur.[1]

William Hamley of Bodmin, Surgeon, supposed son of Wiliam Hamley of Treblethick, see ante p. 103. — Cecilia.

- William Hamley, of Bodmin, Surg., bap.[1] 1st June 1741. Died 19th July 810, aged 70. Bur.[1] M.I., No. 43. Vill dated 14th July 1810. Names ll his children. Admo. to Sarah his elict. Exr[s]. named having renounced. rchd. Cornw. — Sarah, dau. of John Pomeroy of Bodmin, bap.[1] 29th Nov., 1757. Adm[xd]. to husband's will. Died 28th July 1812, aged 65, M.I.
  - ally Pome-oy, bap.[1] 16th une 1779. ied 21st Dec. 870, aged 91. nmar.
  - Susanna, bap.[1] 3rd July 1781 Died 19 Jun. 1871 Unmar.
  - lizabeth, ap.[1] 5th Nov. 784, mar .. urtle.
  - Elizabeth, dau. of John Basset Collins, Clerk, born 1781. Died 1st Feb. 1810. Bur.[1] M.I., No. 43. 1st wife. (See Hist. of Trigg vol. i, p. 335.) — Joseph Hamleyof Bodmin Surgeon and Coroner for Cornw., bap.[1] 10th April 1782. Died Jan. 7th 1854. Selina Glubb. 3rd wife. Died 1863. Bur.[1]
    - William George Hamley, born 28th June 1815. 2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers 5th Aug. 1833. 1st Lieut. 25th May 1836. 2nd Capt. 22nd May 1845. Major 1st May 1845. Lieut.-Col. 16th June 1856. Col. 10th June 1861. Major.-General 27th Jan. 1872. A Companion of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath. — Olivia Arbuthnot, dau. of Thomas Gallwey, Cap. R.N. Mar. 1847.
      - William Wymond, 1849. B.A. Cantab.
      - Walter Raleigh Gilbert, born 1851. — Ellen, dau. of George Andrew of Ernierott Compstall, co. Derby. Mar. 1873.
        - Walter Raleigh Thornhill, born 1874.
    - Charles Ogilvy, born 1817 Lieut.-Col. R.M.L.I. 12th May 1862. Retired 10th June 1862. Died 1863. — Georgina, dau. of Hanbury Williams. Died 1853.
      - Barbara Jane, born 1852.
    - Wymond Thomas Ogilvy, bor. 1818. Coll. of Customs British Columbia.
    - Edward Bruce Hamley, born 1824. Lieut. R. A. Lieut.-Cap. May 1850. Major 12th Dec. 1854. Bt.-Lieut.-Col. 2nd Nov. 1855. Col. 2nd Nov 1863. A Companion of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath 13th Mar. 1867. Knt. 5th Class of the Leg. of Honour, & 5th Class Medjidie. Professor of Military History Staff Coll., Sandhurst 1858-64.
    - Barbara Charlotte Caroline, born 16th Dec. 1828 Died 2nd Dec. 1837 Bur.[1] Aged 9 years. M.I.
      - Wymond Thomas Ogilvye.
- Elizabeth, Garnet, dau of Edmund Gilbert, Clerk. 2nd wife, mar.[1] 1813. Bur.[1] 1823, aged 41. (Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p. 303.) — William Hamley, born 9th Aug. 1784, bap.[1] 28th Sep. 1786. Cap. R.N. 28th Oct. 1834 Retired Rear-Adm. 1856. Retired Vice-Adm. 1863. Died in London 8th Nov. 1866. Bur. at Brompton Cemetery. — Barbara, dau. of Charles Ogilvy of Lerwick, Shetland. Born 3rd June 1788. Mar. 1814. Died 12th June 1842. Bur.[1] M.I. No. 42.
  - Caroline, bap. 16th July 1787. Mar. John Bennett. He bur.[1] 1797. She bur.[1] 1814.
  - ⊥
  - John Pomeroy, bap.[1] 16th Mar. 1790. Drowned at sea a minor.
  - Catherine Pennington, bap. 6th Jan. 1794.
  - Mary Charity, bap. 2nd Jan. 1792. Died unmar. 23 June 1868.
  - Wymond, bap.[1] 2nd Jan. 1797. Com. R.N. 9 Nov. 1846. Cap. 1st Aug. 1860. Died 3rd Mar. 1865. Unmar.
- Joseph, bap.[1] 24th Jan. 1743. Bur.[1] 1747.
- Rebecca, bap.[1] 1739. Mar. Pownc
- Betty, bap.[1] 1735.
- Frances, bap.[1] 1739.
- Joseph, bap.[1] 1729. Bur.[1] 1732.
- Susanna, bap[1] 1732.
- Mary, bap.[1] 1720.
- William, bap.[1] 1721.
- Elizabeth, bap.[1] 1725. Bur.[1] 1727.
- Nicholas, bap.[1] 1729.
- Nicholas, bap.[1] 1726.
- John, bap.[1] 1735. Bur.[1] 1735.

dward Collins, bap.[1] th Dec. 1807.

aroline Frances, bap. th Dec. 1807.

illiam, bur.[1] 1831. ged 25.

- Francis Gilbert Hamley, born 1815. Major 50th Regt. 7th Dec. 1858. Lieut.-Col 31st Aug. 1860, Major-Gen. 9th Aug. 1873. — Matilda Whyte, eldest dau. of Hon. James Wilson, Chief Justice of Mauritius. Born in Edinburgh 27th April 1822. Mar.[1] at Mauritius 10th Mar. 1846.
  - ancis Joseph Cuninghame, rn at Mauritius 17th Feb. 47. Died at Aldershot 15th ril 1871, and bur. in the metery there.
- Elizabeth, died young Bur.[1] 1817.
- Edmund Gilbert of Bodmin, born 1817 One of the Coroners for the County of Cornwall, and an Attorney. — Ann, dau. of James Carter Barton of Hopwas House near Tamworth. Mar. 7th March 1843.
  - Joseph Hamley, Clerk, born 23rd Sep. 1853. Bap.[1] Stipend. Curate at St. Paul's, Truro.
  - Flora Ann, born 22nd Nov. 1845. Bap.[1]
  - Louisa Mary, born 27th Nov. 1847. Mar.[1] 2nd July 1868 Preston J. Wallis of Bodmin, Attorney-at-Law.
- Joseph Osbertus Hamley, born 1819. Apptd. Controller of Army Stores 1st Jan. 1871. A Companion of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath. — Martha, dau. of Thomas Morgan of Bristol, born there 13th Sep. 1826. Mar. 27th April 1848, at Wellington N. Zealand.
  - Francis Gilbert, born 1st Feb. 1851. Bap. at Wellington, New Zealand.
  - Elizabeth Garnett Blanche, born 1st Jan. 1856. Bap. at Wellington, New Zealand.

[1] At Bodmin.

PORTER OF PENWYNE.

This family was introduced into the parish of St. Mabyn through the induction of Thomas Porter into the Rectory in 1629, the right of presentation, for that turn, having been purchased of the crown, in 1622,[1] by John Porter, for the express purpose of presenting thereto the said Thomas Porter. John Porter dying before the benefice fell vacant, the presentation was made by his relict (see ante 10 *n.*, 14). We have no evidence to shew what relationship existed between these parties, but conclude that Thomas was the son of John and Elizabeth. According to Hals, a contemporary, their arms were: *sa. three bells ar. a canton erm.* As, however, these arms are borne by several families of the name, they afford very slender assistance in tracing the descent of this family. Thomas Porter may have been the same who, as the son of a Gloucestershire gentleman, matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, on 7th November 1600, aged 15.

PEDIGREE OF PORTER.

John Porter purchased the next presentation to St. Mabyn in 1622. Died ante June 1629. = Elizabeth, adm^rd. to her husband. Presented Thomas Porter to St. Mabyn in 1629.

Thomas Porter, M.A., instituted to the Rectory of St. Mabyn 15th June 1629. Will dated June 1668. Prov. 20th Jan. 1668-9. = Sarah, bur.[2] 12th May 1668.

- Thomas, bap.[2] 15th May 1639. Bur.[2] 23rd Jan. 1666.
- Ann, bap. 27th May, 1638, mar.[2] Walter Langollen, 15th June 1658.
- Grace, bap.[2] 8th and bur.[2] 20th Dec. 1633.
- Mary, bap.[2] 15th Feb. 1634. Mar.[2] 30th Dec. 1658 Thomas Fortune.
- Christopher Porter of Penwyne, sold Trethevy, 1706. Bur.[2] 6th March 1710. = Elizabeth, dau. of Arthur Spry of Place. Bur.[2] 17th May 1701. See Ped. of Spry, Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p. 72.
  - Charles, bap.[2] 17th June 1690. Mar.[2] Mary Chaffinder of Launceston, 24th June 1714.
  - Mary, bap.[2] 5th June 1671 Bur.[2] 1st Jan. 1671.
  - Endymion, bap.[2] 1st Oct. 1692.
  - Lucy, bap.[2] 13th Oct. 1673
  - Thomas, bap.[2] 28th Dec. 1672 Bur.[2] 1st Nov. 1673.
  - Arthur Porter of Penwyne bap.[2] 30th April 1682. Sold Penwyne in 1716. = Elizabeth.
  - Thomas, bap.[2] 20th Aug. 1683.
  - Elizabeth, bap.[1] 30th Sept. 1684.
  - Christopher, bap.[2] 20th Jan. 1686.
  - John, bap.[2] 19th June 1688.
  - William, bur.[2] 14th May 1706.
- Judith, bap.[2] 4th July 1641.
- Alice, bur.[2] 3rd Oct. 1643.
- Ann, bur.[2] 27th May 1638.
- John, bur.[2] 5th July 1639.
- Mark, bur.[2] 21st Oct. 1644.
- Mary, bap.[2] 7th Oct. 1652. Bur.[2] 14th Jan. 1632-3.
- Sarah, mar. .... Eord

[1] Privy Seal, 8th August 1622, and Rot. Pat. 20th James, Part 7, No. 11.

[2] At St. Maben.

PARISH OF HELLESBURY *ALIAS* MICHAELSTOW.

The ancient name of this parish would appear to have been Hellesbury. In the early part of the fourteenth century it was called Stow St. Michael, but it was not until nearly the end of that century that it attained its name in the present form. It is entirely embraced within the manor of Helston in Trigg. The parish is bounded on the north by Lanteglos, on the east and partly on the south by St. Breward, on the remainder of the south and the southwest by St. Tudy, and on the west by St. Teath.

The following careful survey, preserved in the Bishop's Registry at Exeter, shews the boundaries in detail:—

MICHAELSTOW IN CORNUBLE. } A view taken the xxiij daye of Maii 1613 of all the boundes limits & precinctes of the parish aforesaide by the seven whose names are heerevnder written.

The said parish of Michaelstowe Joyning wth St. Vdy & St. Teath is bounded & limited from the flood yeat against Trennick Mill vp to a flood yeat neare to Knights Mill bridge, the water being the bound all the waye betwene the parish of St. Teath & Michaelstow aforesaid. The ground of the sayd Treurenick, Karkeene, & bowmers, lying on the west and northwest syde of the sayd water, & the parish of Michaelstowe on the other syde of the sayd water; and from the sayd flood yeat neare Knightes mill bridge, turninge straight easte vp to a certaine yeat commonly called the Mill yeat, bordering on the parishes of St. Teath, Tintagel & Michaelstow, & betwene the said flood yeat & Mill yeat, The mill meadowe hedge being the bounde, leavinge the said Knights Mill bridge and the high waye on the north & northeast side, & the parishe of Michaelstowe on the other side. And from the said Mill yeat, leavinge the parishe of St. Teathe, only Joyning with Lanteglos, the hedge that runnes straight east from thence so farre vp as the high waye next to helsbury parke hedge, the foresaide hedge beinge the bound all the waye, leavinge the ground of ffentenwansen & Helston on the north & north east side & the parish of Michaelstowe on the other side. And from Helsbury parke hedge right downe over the said Helsbury parke vnto an oke tree[1] wth a springinge well thereto commonly known by the name of ffentonadle well in the said parke of Helsbury beinge the bound between the said parish of Michaelstow & Lanteglos or Advent; and from thence vnto the great River of Helsbury the lake that runnes from the foresaid well

[1] The oak tree is now gone, and the well also, the ground having been drained, but the boundary remains the same.

vnto the said River beinge the bound, leavinge the parish of Lanteglos or Advent on the north east & the parish of Michaelstow on the south west side of the said well and lake. And from thence leavinge Lanteglos or Advent & Joyning with Breward the great River running right south from the foresaid lake vnto Gam Bridge the said River beinge the bound all the waye, leavinge the said parishe of Breward on the east side of the said River & Michaelstowe on the west side. And from Gam Bridge to the cross next to and from thence vp to Gam lane head the said lane being the bound the ground of longpill in the parish of Breward lying on the south side of the said lane & the parishe of Michaelstow on the other side. And from Gam lane head, leavinge Breward & Joyning the parish of St. Vdy, vnto certain boundes in the heath parke within the parish of St. Vdy, the highwaye beinge the bound, the said parishe of St. Vdy lyinge on the south side of the said highwaye & southwest side of the said boundes in the heath parke aforesaid & the parish of Michaelstowe on the other side. And from thence the hedge that runnes westward full to the flood yeat over against Trerenick mill aforesaid, and the said heath parke, Polsheath, litelyes hayes, and libbyespark in the said parish of St. Vdy on the south side of the said hedge, & Banoke's Downe, *alias* Polrode, Tregavena neither, & Treveleck of the said parish of Michaelstow on the other side; the said hedge being the bounde all the waye betwixe the sayde parishes of Michaelstowe and St. Vdy.

Richard Burton, Clerck.

Witnesse	Wilhm. Mulles	John Mulles
	Trestrane Beane	John Olver
	Xp^r Mulles	Thomas Philp
		John Symons

The entire area of the parish, according to admeasurements, is 1617a. 2r. 0p.

The geological character of the parish is of the altered Devonian series, precisely like the western part of Advent and Lanteglos, merging on its western side into true Devonian. Three very wide greenstone dykes intersect the parish north and south. The soil generally is good and suited either to corn or pasture.

The following particulars of the population, &c., are extracted from the census returns for the several decennia in the present century.

		1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871
Population		151	181	216	215[1]	225	218	219	240
Houses	Inhabited ..	28[2]	30	36	41	47	43	46	47
	Uninhabited ..	4	10	2	1	3	5	5	4
	Building ..	..	..	..	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil

[1] Davies Gilbert notes that in the 30 years ending 1831, the increase in the population was 36 per cent. (Hist. of Cornw., vol. iii, p. 223.) His computation appears to be inaccurate. The increase was 64, which, upon 151 in 1801, was 42 per cent. The increase in the 40 years from 1831 to 1871 was 25 only, or a little more than 11 per cent.

[2] Occupied by 40 families.

PLATE XLIV.

ANCIENT CAMPS &c

Michaelstow Beacon.

The annual value of real property assessed in 1815 was ...	£1564
Gross Estimated Rental in 1874	1999
Rateable value in 1874	1839
Amount of Poors' Rate levied in 1874	245[1]
Land Tax—Redeemed £21 9s. 3½d., unredeemed £50 10s. 8½d., Total	72
Assessed Taxes	not known
Inhabited House Duty assessed upon the annual value of ...	40
Property and Income Tax assessed upon ... ... Schedule A	2207
Property and Income Tax assessed upon ... ... „ B	2112

Agriculture is the only branch of industry practised in the parish. Agricultural laborers receive wages at 12s. a week, without any other advantages. They have not cottages and gardens free of rent, nor are there any field allotments.

The chief landowners are: the Duke of Cornwall, in respect to the manor of Helston, John Gatley, Esq., Mr. John Seccombe, and Mr. Harry Hocken.

PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS.

In this parish is situate the important castle, or earthwork, known as Hellesbury, or Michaelstow, Beacon. It is situate three miles south of Camelford, and is distinct from Tregäer, in St. Kew, 3 miles; from Castle Gof 2 miles; from Tyntagel 6½ miles; from Titchbarrow Beacon 6½ miles; from Warbstow 10 miles; from Castle Canyke 8½ miles; and from Pencarrow 6½ miles. In consequence of its elevation, which is 684 ft. above the sea, it commands a view of all those fortresses. It is circular in form, and consists of a single lofty rampart and a deep ditch. The diameter of the inner, and principal, work, is about 460 ft. On the east side is an outwork, or barbican, which is about 400 ft. from north to south, and about 200 ft. in depth. Through this was the entrance. And external to the outwork are traces of other works too much effaced to admit of their plan being understood. Its commanding position must have rendered it a place of great importance in the system of defence of the country.[2] (See Plate XLIV.)

William of Worcester speaks of a castle here as being in ruins when he wrote (1478) "Castellum Hyllysbery dirutum per 4 milaria ultra Tyntagele."[3] Lysons says: "it is said to be what is called St. Syth's;"[4] and C. S. Gilbert suggests that it was one of the residences of the ancient Earls of Cornwall.[5] There certainly never was a walled castle on this spot, nor was it ever a residence of the Earls of Cornwall. There is no knowledge now of the designation "St. Syth's." On the top of the hill are ruins of a small quadrangular enclosure, measuring 85 ft. by 65 ft., within which are the remains of a small building, 40 ft. in length and about 20 ft. in breadth at the eastern end, and 15 ft. on the western. If this were a chapel, as has been supposed by some, dedicated to St. Syth, it would account for the name assigned to the hill, and although we do not

[1] The amount of Poors' Rate levied in 1831 was £141 11s. 0d. (Davies Gilbert's Hist. of Cornw., vol. iii, p. 223).

[2] Mac Lauchlan. 32nd Report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, p. 38.

[3] Itinerary. [4] Mag. Brit. pp. 182, 234. [5] Hist. of Cornw., vol. ii, pp. 594.

know of any ancient authority for the designation, we conceive there must have been some traditional use, though now died out. The only Saint in the Roman Calendar, whose name is at all suitable, is S. Ositha, Queen and Martyr, who was commemorated on 7th October, but, she being a Saxon princess, it is not likely a British chapel would be dedicated to her.[1] In the Retour[2] of James Earl of Linlithgow, November 1696, we have mention of the patronage of St. Syth, who must, we think, have been the Saint in question. He was, probably, an Irishman. A few years ago excavations were made within the building by Mr., now Rev., E. T. Gibbons, but nothing distinctive of a chapel was discovered. There is, on the site, a circular-headed arch, cut in a solid piece of granite, of an octagonal form externally, having a span of 2 ft. 6 ins. and a height of 10 ins., the edges being chamfered; and also part of the head of another arch, of a wider span, with mouldings of the Third-pointed period. This earthwork is on a farm called Tredarrap, long the property of the Hocken family, and lately sold by Mr. William Hocken of Tregenna House, to Mr. John Gatley.

ANCIENT ROADS AND TRACKS.

We have before mentioned the road from the north, which, passing through Camelford, led to Michaelstow Beacon. After skirting the Beacon on the east, it passed through the parish and entered St. Tudy, about half-a-mile north of Hanger. A road branched off from this road on the east side of the Beacon, and entered the earthwork on that side. Another road branched out of the road before described as leading from Camelford through St. Teath, &c., to Wade (Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, 283) near Tregreenwell, and passed through the parish of Michaelstow, due north and south. From this road, another road branched off, near Trevegon, which led to the castle on the west side. (See Plate XLIV.)

ANCIENT CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS.

The only cross known to us in this parish is a very fine shaft which now forms the lower step of a flight leading from the village green into the Churchyard. It measures 10 ft. in the length of the shaft. It is 20 ins. in breadth at the bottom, and 13 ins. at the top below the fillet, and in thickness it is 12 ins. at the bottom and 7 ins. at the top. This cross, which was a monolith of the holed type, has lost the greater part of its head. It was probably the village cross, and it is greatly to be desired that it should be removed from its present degraded position and set up either on the village green or in the Churchyard.

[1] She was the daughter of Frewald, a Mercian Prince, and neice to Editha, to whom belonged the town and manor of Ailsbury, where Ositha was brought up with her pious aunt. Ositha was married, while young, to a King of the East Angles, but the same day obtained his consent to live always a Virgin. She suffered about the year 870. (Butler ii, 601.) The Church of Merther is said to be dedicated to St. Sythyn=St. Swithin. (See Hist. of Trigg, p. 423, and note.)

[2] Retours Linlithgow 283, Bishop of Brechin's Calendar of Scottish Saints, p. 449.

MEETING HOUSES OF DISSENTERS.

On 1st April 1820, upon the application of William Metherall, a house in the occupation of Edward Hocking in the village of Trevegon *alias* Treveighan, was registered in the Archdeaconry Court as a place of meeting for Armenian Bible Christians (Brianites). A Chapel was afterwards erected here in 1828, and on the 18th September 1830, it was registered in the Archdeaconry Court, being then in the possession of Edward Hocken of the parish of St. Tudy, by William Hooper Daniel for Brianites. It is not in trust, but is the private property of the representatives of the late Mr. Edward Hocken.

This building will receive a congregation of 100, and there are 20 registered members attached to it.

United Methodist Free Church.—The Wesleyan Methodists long had a place of meeting in a cottage at "Leathern Bottle." A Chapel was erected here, however, in 1842, which, on 6th December 1845, was registered in the Court of the Archdeaconry, by John Hawkey of Michaelstow for the use of the Wesleyan Methodist Association. It is not under trust, but is proprietary, or on the share-holding principle.

This building will seat 75 persons, and the number of registered members is 14.

THE RECTORY.

The Advowson of this Church, like that of Lanteglos, has always been annexed to the Manor of Helston in Trigg. In Pope Nicholas's Taxation (1288-1291) the benefice was rated at £3, and in 1341, the ninth sheaf, fleece, and lamb were valued at the same amount, and so sold to Ralph Tregrynewen, Robert Tregrynewen, and John Stevyn. Of fifteenths there were none.[1] In the caption of seizin of Edward the Black Prince 11th Edward III. (1337), the Church of St. Michael, in the manor of Helliston in Trigg, is valued at 25 marks per annum. In the Bishop of Lincoln's taxation, the Church of St. Michael is rated at 60s.[2] On the levy of the Subsidy of the Clergy (1387) the Rector was assessed upon the same rate.[3] In Wolsey's taxation 1535, it is rated at £10 13s. 8d.,[4] and in Bishop Veysey's return of 3rd November 1536, it is valued at £10 13s. 9d., John Wade being Incumbent.[5]

[1] Inquisitiones Nonarum, p. 346.

[2] Bishop Bronescombe's Register.

[3] Sub. Roll, Clerical. 4th Richard II. $\frac{24}{5}$

[4] Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. ii, p. 402.

[5] Oliver's Eccl. Antiquities, vol. ii, p. 191.

The total area of all the lands in the parish subject to the payment of tithes is 1348a. 3r. 23p., viz.:

	A.	R.	P.
Arable	793	0	9
Meadow and Pasture	250	0	0
Orchards and Gardens	30	0	0
Woods and Plantations...	30	0	0
Roads, Rivers, Hedges, and Wastes ...	245	3	14
	1348	3	23

All the lands in the parish, except Hellesbury Park, which contains by estimation 216a. 1r. 26p., the tithes of which are covered by a modus, or customary payment, of 13s. 4d. per annum, are subject to all manner of tithes, and the Rector for the time being is entitled to all the said tithes, which were commuted, on 30th June 1843, at the annual rent charge of £235 per annum.

The tithes of all the glebe lands, containing by estimation 48a. 1r. 4p., have been merged in the freehold.

INSTITUTIONS.

1280 Christmas Day — Mr. William le Brun, Sub-deacon,[1] admitted to the Church of St. Michael of Hellesbury, upon the presentation of Edmund Earl of Cornwall.

1281 9th Kal. March — William de Cryditon, Sub-deacon,[2] was admitted by Bishop Quivel to the Church of St. Michael of Hellesbury, upon the presentation of Edmund Earl of Cornwall.

1320 September 21st — Walter de Plompton, Priest,[3] was admitted to the Church of St. Michael juxta Hellisbury, vacant by the death of William the last Rector, upon the presentation of Isabella Queen of England.

Unknown - - John de Nelond.

1341 - - Peter Sevenoks, Vicar of the Church of Stoke sub Hamedon, Diocese of Bath and Wells,[4] was admitted to the rectory of Stow St. Michael, in exchange with John de Nelond.

1344 June 30th - John de Arnhale, Rector of the Church of Hampstede Marshall in the Diocese of Sarum,[5] was admitted to the rectory of Stow St. Michael, in exchange with Peter Sevenoks, with consent of the patrons.

[1] Bishop Bronescombe's Reg., fo. 94.

[2] Bishop Quivil's Reg., fo. 116. On 30th August 1315, at the prayer of William, Priest, Rector of Stow St. Michael juxta Hellesbury, Nicholas de Chaillou, Priest, was appointed to assist him, both in person and in goods, on account of his age and infirmity of his body. Bishop Stapeldon's Reg.

[3] Bishop Stapeldon's Reg., fo. 152. [4] Bishop Grandisson's Reg., fo. 45. [5] Ibid, fo. 51.

1345 May 29th - Roger de Silby of Gatton, Diocese of Wynton,[1] was admitted to the Rectory of Stow St. Michael, in exchange with John de Amhall, with consent of patrons.

1354 April 29th - William de Middleton, Vicar of Karsanl, Diocese of Winton,[2] was admitted to the Rectory of Stow St. Michael, in exchange with Roger de Silby, with consent of patrons.

1371 July 13th - Roger Baconn, Chaplain,[3] was instituted to parish Church of Michaelstow, upon the presentation of the Prince of Wales.

1371 August 9th - John Baconn, Rector of the Church of Fornham, Diocese of Norwich,[4] was admitted to the Church of Michaelstow, in exchange with Roger Baconn, Rector of the said Church.

1371-2 January 3rd Roger de Shouldham, perpetual Chaplain, or custos cancarie, or perpetual benefice in the Chapel in the Guild Hall, London, founded by John Wythorne and others,[5] was admitted to the Rectory of Michaelstow, in exchange with John Baconn, Rector of the said Church.

1382 May 26th - Bartholomew Porter, Rector of Thrandeston, Diocese of Norwich, was admitted to the Rectory of Michaelstow, in exchange with Roger de Shouldham, Rector of the said Church.

1382 October 23rd - John de Balsham, Rector of the parish of Brokedysham, Diocese of Norwich,[7] admitted to the Rectory of Stow St. Michael, in exchange with Bartholomew Porter.

unknown - Simon Barton.

1404 August 25th - Robert Bulle,[8] was admitted to the parish Church of Michaelstow, vacant by the death of Simon Barton, upon the presentation of Henry Duke of Cornwall.

1407 December 25th John Nowers, Clerk,[9] was admitted to the parish Church of Michaelstow, vacant by the death of Robert Bole, upon the presentation of Henry Duke of Cornwall.

1430 December 18th John Carbure of Dudcote, Diocese of Sarum,[10] was admitted to the Church of Michaelstow, in exchange with John Nowyers.

1437 August 13th - John Kelly, Dean of the Collegiate Church of Carentoc, co. Cornwall,[11] was admitted to the Rectory of the parish Church of Michaelstow, in exchange with John Carbura.

[1] Bishop Stapeldon's Register, fo. 53.
[2] Ibid., fo. 103.
[3] Bishop Brentingham's Register, fo. 15.
[4] Bishop Brentingham's Register, fo. 15.
[5] Ibid., fo. 18.
[6] Ibid., fo. 71.
[7] Ibid. fo. 76.
[8] Bishop Stafford's Register fo. 78.
[9] Bishop Stafford's Register, fo. 99.
[10] Bishop Lacy's Register, vol. ii, fo. 93.
[11] Ibid., fo. 153.

1445 May 3rd - Hamiline Kirkeby, Chaplain,[1] was admitted to the Rectory of Myghelstowe, vacant by the resignation of John Kelly, last Rector, upon the presentation of the Duke of Cornwall.

1489 April 27th - Thomas Janyn, Chaplain,[2] was admitted to the parish Church of St. Michael of Michaelstow, vacant by the death of Hamelyn Kirkeby, last Rector, upon the presentation of Arthur Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, the true Patron.

1507 October 2nd - Christopher Borlase,[3] was admitted to the Rectory of Michaelstow, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Henry King of England.

1513 Feb. 20th - John Wade, Chaplain,[4] was admitted to the Church of Michaelstow, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Henry King of England.

1562-3 March 23rd- Reginald Aldridge,[5] was admitted to the Rectory of Mighelstow, vacant by the death of the last Rector, upon the presentation of Queen Elizabeth.

1565 January 21st - Thomas Washington, Clerk,[6] was instituted to the parish Church of Michaelstow, vacant by the deprivation of Reginald Aldridge, last Rector, upon the presentation of Elizabeth Queen of England.

1568 March 4th - Sir Thomas Boden, Clerk,[7] was admitted to the parish Church of Michaelstow, vacant by the resignation of the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of the Queen.

1589 June 16th - Richard Burton, M.A.,[8] was admitted to the Parish Church of Michaelstow, vacant by the death of Thomas Bawden, last incumbent, upon the presentation of the Queen.

1630 May 8th - Thomas Harrison, Clerk,[9] was admitted to the Rectory of Michaelstow, vacant by the death of Richard Burton, Clerk, last incumbent, upon the presentation of the King.

1639 March 16th - John Davies, Clerk, M.A.,[10] was admitted to the Rectory of Michaelstow, vacant by the cession of the last incumbent, upon the presentation of the King.

[1] Bishop Lacy's Register, vol. ii, fo. 217.

[2] Bishop Fox's Register, fo. 111. Thomas Janyn, Rector of Michaelstow, included in a commission concerning the patronage of the Church of Tindagell, 19th May 1498.

[3] Bishop Oldham's Register, fo. 13. Presentation dated 9th September 1507 (Rot. Pat., 23rd Henry VII, Part I. m. 12.)

[4] Ibid., 54. Sir John Wade, Parson of Michaelstow, was buried 16th November, 1562, P.R.

[5] Bishop Turberville's Register, fo. 80.

[6] Bishop Alley's Register, fo. 13. He was again instituted on 5th June following.

[7] Ibid., fo. 22.

[8] Bishop Woolton's Register, fo. 41.

[9] Bishop Hall's Register, fo. 21.

[10] Bishop Hall's Register, vol. ii, fo. 22. Jone, the wieff of John Deaves, Preacher of the Word of God in this parish, was buried May 12th 1647. John Deeues, Minister of Michaelstow, was buried 16th February 1663. P.R.

1664 April 6th - Christopher Hill, Clerk,[1] was admitted to the Rectory of Mighelstow, *alias* Michaelstow, vacant by the death of the last incumbent, upon the presentation of the King.

1678 July 15th - Moses Horway, M.A.,[2] was admitted to the Rectory of Mighelstow, vacant by the death of Christopher Hill, upon the presentation of the King.

1695 August 2nd - Walter Hewgoe, Clerk,[3] was admitted, upon the resignation of Moses Holway, upon the presentation of the King.

1712 July 9th - Christopher Chilcott, Clerk, M.A.,[4] was admitted to the Rectory of Michaelstow, vacant by the cession of Walter Hewgoe, upon the presentation of the Queen.

1726 July 8th - John Clode, Clerk,[5] was admitted to the Rectory of Michaelstow, vacant by the death of Christopher Chilcott, last incumbent, upon the presentation of the King.

1755 January 10th - John Fisher, Clerk, B.A.,[6] was admitted to the Rectory of Michaelstow, vacant by the death of John Clode, Clerk, last incumbent, upon the presentation of the King.

1775 October 13th - John Fisher, the younger, B.A.,[7] was admitted to the Rectory of Michaelstow, vacant by the resignation of John Fisher, upon the presentation of the King.

1801 June 1st - Isaac Tyeth, Clerk, B.A.,[8] was admitted to the Rectory of Michaelstow, vacant by the death of John Fisher, Clerk, last incumbent, upon the presentation of the Prince of Wales.

1818 December 22nd Edmund Spetigue, Clerk, B.A.,[9] was admitted to the Rectory of Michaelstow, vacant by the death of Isaac Tyeth, Clerk, last incumbent, upon the presentation of the Prince of Wales.

1849 November 5th John Kingdon, Clerk, B.A.,[10] was admitted to the Rectory of Michaelstow, vacant by the death of Edmund Spetigue, Clerk, last incumbent, upon the presentation of the Prince of Wales.

[1] Bishop's Register, N.S., vol. i, p. 73.

[2] Bishop's Register, N.S., vol. ii, fo. 87. Of Cath. Hall, Camb., M.A., per Literas Regias 1677.

[3] Ibid. vol. iv, fo. 9. Rector of St. Mabyn from 1716.

[4] Ibid. N.S., vol. v, fo. 52. Matric. Mag. Hall, Oxford, 13th July 1683, aged 18, son of Robert Chilcott, of Byminster, co. Dorset. B.A., 11th April 1687, M.A., 2nd April 1690, Vicar also of Tintagel. (See post.)

[5] Ibid. vol. vi, fo. 43. Matric. at Balliol. Coll., Oxford, 27th May 1704, aged 19, son of Edward Clode "Pleb" of Chardstock, co. Dorset, (took no degree.) Buried 8th August 1754. Mrs. Elizabeth Clode was buried 18th January 1769. P.R.

[6] Ibid. vol. viii, fo. 37. He was probably the same John Fisher, Clerk, who was Master of the Grammar School at Bodmin. (See Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, p. 282.)

[7] Ibid. vol. ix, fo. 108. Matric. at Exeter Coll., Oxford 17th December 1759, aged 18, son of Rev. John Fisher. B.A., 3rd June 1763.

[8] Ibid. vol. x, fo. 149. [9] Ibid. vol. xi, fo. 105. [10] Ibid. vol. xii, fo. 63.

1871 April 14th - Charles Joseph Gillett, Clerk,[1] was admitted to the Rectory of Michaelstow, vacant by the death of John Kingdon, Clerk, last incumbent, upon the presentation of the Prince of Wales.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The Parish Church (see Plate XLV.) which is situate on the south of the Beacon, near the centre of the parish, is dedicated to St. Michael. A great portion of it has been rebuilt; the north wall of the chancel some fifty years ago, and the south wall of the aisle very recently. Before the late alterations it consisted of Chancel, partially disengaged, 15 ft. by 13 ft., nave 44 ft. by 14 ft., south chapel 15 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in., south aisle 39 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in., north aisle 42 ft. by 10 ft., south porch and western tower. The Chancel and Chapel were separated by a parclose, and divided from the rest of the Church by carved screens, the bottoms of which remained until the recent alterations. (See Ground Plan XLIII., fig. 2.)

The east window of the Chancel is a modern one of three lights. No piscina or other adjunct of the altar remains, but, built into the north wall on the inside, there is a pierced quatrefoil, and outside a small arch, which probably covered a piscina.

The Chapel was lighted by a three-light window in the east wall, and another on the south. The former contained remains of painted glass. The subject was probably the last scenes in the life of Our Lord, as the fragments contained several heads with the legend "Hic ductus est ante Pilatum." In the tracery of this window were two angels bearing shields, with the monograms of Our Lord and the Blessed Virgin. The window has been re-glased, and the ancient glass is gone. All distinction between the Chapel and aisle has been removed, and in rebuilding the wall two new square-headed windows have been introduced. The aisle was of four bays, and the Chapel one, divided from the nave and chancel by granite pillars of the usual type, the capitals of Caen stone beautifully foliated.

The north aisle is also of four bays. The pillars are, however, of workmanship inferior to that of those on the south. It has a north door under a plain equilateral arch. This aisle has a three-light window at the east end. The lights are circular-headed 5-fo. with openings of the same type above. In the north wall are three three-light 5-fo. ogee windows, two on the east and one on the west of the door.

The nave contains several of the ancient oak benches with well carved ends, though some of them are somewhat decayed. The designs are emblems of the passion, sacred monograms, crowned M's, &c. Upon one of them are two escutcheons; one charged with the letter "L" over a rose, and the other with a letter "T" over a taw cross.

The roofs throughout the Church are of the wagon type, and good of their kind. Those of the Chancel and nave are plastered, except the principals. The roof of the north aisle is open, with well carved principals and bosses, nearly complete, but those of the south aisle are not so well carved, and nearly all the bosses are lost.

The outer door of the south porch has an equilateral arch with continuous mouldings.

[1] Bishop Register, N.S., vol. xiv, fo. 60.

J. Ferguson, Lith

Maclure & Macdonald, Auto Lith London

VIEW OF MICHAELSTOW CHURCH

From a Photograph

The inner door has a depressed four-centred arch under a square hood-moulding. The mouldings are continuous, the cavetto being filled with quatrefoil and cinquefoil ornaments. In the spandrils are elongated trefoils. The whole is well cut in Catacleuse stone.

The tower is of three flights, fifty-four feet in height, with a stair turret, at the north east angle, lighted with circular-headed openings. It is battlemented and possesses six pinnacles, three on the east side, and the same number on the north, one being at each external angle of the stair turret. The tower door has an equilateral arch with a dripstone over, and above it a new window, three-light 5-fo.. with tracery in the head. The bell chamber has on each face a large two-light window.

The font is octagonal, of third-pointed date, and stands on a circular shaft on a square cushioned-patterned base, of the Norman period.

In the Churchyard is a Holy Well.

In the year 1550, this Church possessed three bells and two chalices of silver. Of these bells one, the *First*, still remains, which is a bell of considerable interest, and not common. There is one at S. Dennis in this county, one at Marldon, and another at Townstal in Devon, by the same founder, and they occur in other counties. The Michaelstow bell bears the legend: "Sancta Margarita ora pro nobis," and the three stamps underneath. The shields,

Fig. 1.

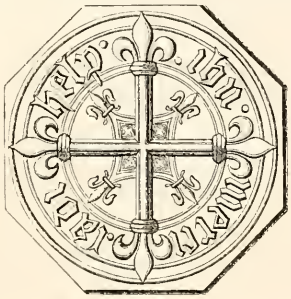


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

figs. 1 and 3, appear to be trade marks, but the founder has not yet been identified. Ellacombe calls these bells: "Jesu mercy, Lady help bells,"[1] from the legend which encircles the elegant foliated cross on the principal stamp, fig. 2.[2] The Michaelstow bell is 2 ft. 6½ in. in diameter at the mouth.

The two other Michaelstow bells have been recast at different periods, and bear respectively the following inscriptions:

2. Roger . Sandy . Roger May ⁘ Wards ☙ ⁘ A ☙ GOODING ⁘ 1739.

3. Richard . Mayow ⁝ Gent. ⁘ William . Parsons ⁝ Ch: Wardens ⁘ C. P. ⁘ 1750.

The latter was recast by Christopher Pennington, as his initials indicate. The note of this last mentioned Bell is B flat.

[1] Ellacombe's "Church Bells of Devon," 1872, p. 28.

[2] We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Ellacombe for the use of the blocks for these stamps. That numbered 2 is a trifle larger than the similar stamp on the Michaelstow bell, but, in other respects it is precisely the same.

COMMUNION PLATE.

The present Communion Plate consists of a chalice with a cover and a paten. The chalice is of the seventeenth century, and is very quaint in its form, and ornamented with arabesque foliage. The cover, which was intended to be used as a paten, bears the following inscription:

✠ MEY HIL STO ✠

There is also a paten which is quite new, having been bought at Exeter about four years ago.

INSCRIPTIONS ON MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.

1. In the north aisle is a loose slate slab, removed from the Chancel in the recent alterations, having incised thereon the figures of two females, and circumscribed as under:

Here lyeth Jane ye daught^r^ of John Killiow Esqr, and late wife to Thomas Merrifield of Collomb Maj^or^, Gent, who died ye 26th of March 1662.

2. On the floor of the north aisle circumscribed:

Here lyeth Phillip the sone of Richard Mounsteven, who was buried ye 26th Novr 1660.

3. Another slab circumscribed:

Here lyeth the Bodye of Honor the wife of Richard Mounsteven, who was buried the 19 day of June 1654.

In the centre.—

Here also lieth the Body of Ioseph Mayow, Gent, who Was buried august The 5th 1689, in ye 52^d^ year of his Age.

4. Just within the north door is a large and handsome slab, much worn, in memory of Margery Symons, widow, who died 28th January, in the year of our Lord 1629.

In the Church Yard.

5. On a stone now loose is the following inscription:

Here ly the Bodies of John Brod,[1] gentleman, who died the 5 day of May 1577: and John Brod..... John who died the 8 day of Aprill an̄ 1582, having issue by Jone his wyf, daughter unto Henry Trefry Esquire, 6 sonnes & 4 daughters.

[1] These Brodes were of Trenowith in this parish, which they inherited from a family of that name as early as 1469. John Brode held Trenowith in 1539, and John Brode the younger, named in the inscription, was succeeded by his son and heir, Walter Brode. (See post under Trenowith.)

6. Upon a granite slab in large letters, in relief, some of them conjoined:

ELIZABETH THE WIFE OF ROGER MAY WAS BVRIED THE 12 DAY OF APRIL IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1656. ROGER MAY WAS BVRIED THE 15 DAY APRIL IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD GOD 1661.

Here lyeth the body of Christopher Alee,[1] of this Parish, who was buried the fourth day of July in the year of our Lord God 1706, aged neer 75.

Take notice all from dust wee came
To dust we must return again.
Under this stone the dust doth ly
Of him whose vertues cannot dye;
His alms, his prayers, his pietye
Hath sent his soul above the skye.

7. On an altar tomb the arms of Lower: a chev. eng. between 3 roses, and the following inscription:

Here lyeth the body of John Lower, Gent, of Tregreenwell, in this P^sh^, who departed this life the 20th day of January in the 48th year of His Age, anno Domini 1724.

Low here my dearest friend is Gone,
His days are past his Race is Rune.
May you be holders well Think on
Your dayes Expire and will be done.
Now Lett his body undisturb'd remain
Till the last Trump calls him to rise again.
Memento mori.

8. On another altar tomb:

Here lies ye Body of John ye son of John and Ann Lower, of Tregreenwell, in this Parish, Gent, who was buried ye 23 day of June 1747, Ætatis suæ 26.

Of manners gentle, of affections mild,
In wit a man simplicity a child.
With Native Humour tempering Virtue's rage
Form'd to Delight at once and Lash the age,
Aboue Temptation in a Low Estate
And Uncorrupted even a mong the Great.
A safe Companion and an easy Friend,
Unblamed thro' Life Lamented in the End.
These are thy Honours not that here they Boast
Is mixt with Heroes or with Kings thy Dust
But that the worthy and the good shall say,
Striking their pensive Bosoms, Here I lye.

9. On a massive calvary Cross of granite are the letters I. H. C. within a circular panel; and upon the upper step this inscription:

John Kingdon, Twenty one years Rector of this Parish, fell asleep October 21st 1870, aged 62. In such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh ✠

[1] Christopher Alee, in 1683, held lands in Tregreenwell. A son of the same name succeeded him, and held the same land in 1718 (see post).

10. William the son of William Hocken of Tregreenwell, and Priscilla his wife, was buried May the 3rd 1770, in the 4th Year of his age.

11. Sacred to the memory of Henry Hocken of this Parish who departed this life October the 12th 1789, aged 74 years. Also in memory of William Hocken of this Parish who departed this life November 14 1795, aged 56 years. Also in memory of Mary Bonear. the daughter of Henry & Elizabeth Hocken, of Tregreenwell in this Parish, who departed this life Oct. 2 1814, aged about nine months.

12. Underneath are deposited The mortal Remains of Wm. Hocken, Son of Wm. and Priscilla Hocken of this Parish, who exchanged Earth for Heaven June the 7th 1804, aged 24 years. Also in memory of Mary Ann his daughter whose mortal remains was [sic] deposited May the 17th 1804, aged six months.

13. On an altar tomb:

Sacred to the memory of Priscilla Hocken the wife of Wm. Hocken of Tregreenwell, in this Parish, who departed this life the 28 Decr 1816, aged 63.

Also to the memory of Henry Hocken of Tregreenwell, their son, who departed this life August 2d 1817, aged 45.

14. On an altar tomb:

Sacred to the memory of Mary the Daughter of William Hocken and Priscilla his wife, Late of Tregreenwell in this Parish. She departed this life at Sowdons, in the Parish of St. Tudy, on the 24th day of Novr 1837, aged 54 years.

PARISH REGISTERS.

The old Registers consist of three volumes, the first being very imperfect. The entries of burials commence in 1544, and are continued, in regular order, to 1736. The entries of marriages extend from 1548, and are perfect to 1735; but those of baptisms begin only in 1682, are complete to 1693, then imperfect to 1718, and end in 1734. The second volume contains entries of baptisms and burials from 1740 to 1812, and of marriages from 1737 to the same date. The third volume contains the record of marriages under the Act 26th George II., cap. 33, from 1754 to 1812.

It appears from a memorandum left by Mr. Thorne, who was Curate in 1813, that the injury to the first volume was done during the incumbency of Mr. Fisher, the book having been left with the Parish Clerk, from whom Mr. Spettigue recovered it, 2nd May 1841.

The earliest names occurring in the Registers are Kelly, or Killiowe, Pomeroy, Hocken, Brode, and Tooker.

SCHOOLS.

On 13th April 1852, Earl Fortescue, under the Acts 5th Victoria and 8th Victoria for affording facilities for the conveyance and endowments of sites for Schools, granted to the Minister and Churchwardens of the parish of Michaelstow, and their successors for ever, a cottage, and garden enclosure in front, in the village of Michaelstow, for a school for the education of children and adults, or children only, of the labouring, manufacturing, and other poorer class in the parish of Michaelstow, and as a residence for the teachers: and it is provided that "such school shall always be in union with, and conducted upon the principles, and in furtherance of the ends and designs of the Incorporated National Society for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church."

The school is still conducted as a Church School, and in union with the National Society, but the Education Department, considering that the building is not sufficiently large to accommodate all the children in the parish who ought to attend school, has proposed that a School Board shall be formed for the united parishes of Michaelstow and St. Teath, and that children in the former parish, above nine years of age, be sent to St. Teath, where they would be accommodated in a new school house about to be erected in that parish, and to this proposal the ratepayers have agreed.

CHARITIES.

There are no public charities or bequests belonging to the Church.

TRENOWITH.

This estate at an early date was held by a family of the same name. In 1337 Ralph de Trenowith held one acre of land Cornish there at a rent of 15½d. per annum, and a fine of 6d.[1] The free tenements of the manor are not shewn in the Assession Rolls until 1469, when the same lands were held, at the same rent, by John Trenowith and Stephen Brode, as kinsmen and heirs of Ralph de Trenowith.[2] In 1539, the premises had passed to John Brode, who had acquired them of John Trenowith and Henry Brode, Chaplain, son and heir of Robert Brode, kinsman and heir of John Brode, and they remained in the tenure of John until his death in 1582,[3] when they passed to Walter Brode, his son and heir.[4] Seven years later they had been acquired by John Hendy, Gent.,[5] upon whose daughters and coheirs the land had devolved in 1617. At the Assession in that year, William Stoninge, in right of Abigail his wife, Ralph Cozens and Patience

[1] Caption of Seizin, Edward the Black Prince.

[2] Assession Roll, 9th Edward IV.

[3] See Mon. Inscrip., No. 5, p. 118, ante.

[4] Assession Roll, 30th Elizabeth.

[5] Ibid., 37th Elizabeth.

his wife, and Frances North, daughter of Elizabeth Hendy, held the same acre of land by the accustomed services, and the aforesaid rent of 15½d.[1] Abigail Hendy, after the death of her first husband, William Stoninge, married Emanuel Davies, who, in her right, in 1624, held the third part of the land, the other proparties being held by John Billing, Gent., whose father Richard Billing,[2] deceased, had purchased of Ralph Cozens and Patience his wife their third part share. The other third part had passed to Richard Marke and Frances his wife,[3] and had, by them, been sold, one moiety to the aforesaid John Billing, and the other to Emanuel Davies.[4]

From the last mentioned date the Assession Rolls cease until 1683, when the premises in question were held by Lady Smith after the death of Sir James Smith her husband.[5] In 1725, the lands had passed to John Phillipps, Gent.,[6] and are now the property, by recent purchase, of John Gatley, Esq.

TREGRENEWEN *alias* TREGREENWELL.

Tregrenewen, in ancient times, was held in free tenure of the manor of Helston in Trigg, and gave its name to its possessors (see pp. 111, 125). In 1335 Roger Probyt held half an acre of land Cornish in Tregreenewen, at the annual rent of 2s. 6d., aid one half-penny, suit at Court and fealty.[7] In 1491 Stephen Brode, as kinsman and heir of Roger Probit, held it,[8] and his descendant, John Brode, died seized in 1582, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Walter Brode, who held it in 1588,[9] and from whom, in 1595, it had passed to George Carnsew.[10] Not long afterwards it had become broken into parcels. In 1617, a portion was held by Francis Carnsew, as son and heir of George Carnsew, another portion by Robert Mullis, by purchase of John Mullis, and a third part by John Carneck.[11] In 1624, it was held by Michael Inch, Gent., by purchase from Francis Carnsew, Gent., George Mullis after the death of George Mullis his father,[12] and Thomas Carneck.[13] In 1637, Francis Carnsew, Gent., and Mary his wife suffered a fine in two messuages in Trelill and Tregreenwell to William Inch, Senior, Gent., and William Inch, Junior, Gent.[14] In 1650, Elizabeth Mullis held one acre at the rent of 1s., William Jack, Gent., held an acre at the rent of 2s. 6d., and John Kernick, Gent., held another acre at the rent of 2s.[15] In 1668, William Lower held in Tregrenewen in his own right.[16] In 1683, it was

[1] Assession Roll, 15th James. John Hendy, Gent., was buried 1st November, 1616. P.R.

[2] See Pedigree of Billing, Hist. of Trigg, vol. i, 389.

[3] Frances, wife of Richard Marke, Gent., was buried 2nd Oct. 1636.

[4] Assession Roll, 22nd James.

[5] Ibid., 35th Charles II.

[6] Ibid., 11th George I.

[7] Caption of Seizin, Edward the Black Prince.

[8] Assession Roll, 7th Henry VII. (Record Office).

[9] Ibid., 30th Elizabeth.

[10] Ibid., 37th Elizabeth.

[11] Ibid., 15th James. Nicholas Carnyk was Prepositus of the Manor in 1345, and again in 1352.

[12] 1643. George Mullis son of George Mullis deceased, and Ann his wife (who afterwards was married to William Lower, Gent.) A vertuous yong man, and one that feared God, departed this life, October 27th, and was buried October 28th. P.R.

[13] Assession Roll, 22nd James.

[14] Pedes Finium, 12th Charles, Hil.

[15] Parliamentary Survey.

[16] Copy of Assession Roll. Original lost.

held by William Beile, by purchase from William Inch, Gent.; Christopher Allee and William Salmon, Clerk, by purchase from Charles Carnecke, after the death of John Carnecke his father; Ralph Pike after the death of Digory Glyn; Humphry Carnecke after the death of John Carneck his father;[1] and at the following assession in 1688, it continued to be held by the same parties.[2] William Beale of Trewinnell, in St. Teath, died seized in 1713, and by his will, dated 1st May 1712, devised it to his eldest son William Beale and the heirs male of his body, in default remainder to his sons, John and Joseph, successively, in tail male, in default remainder to his daughter Dorothy and her heirs for ever.[3] We have no further Assession Roll until 1717, when John Lower, Junr., Gent., held a certain portion, and Richard Betenson, Junr., and Ann his wife, John Glanville, Junr., and Phillippa his wife, daughters and heirs of Christopher Allee, held other portions,[4] and it was held in the same manner in 1724.[5] In 1731, the portion held by John Lower, by his death, had passed to Richard Lower his son; Richard Dow held a portion by purchase from Richard Betenson in right of Ann his wife, and John Glanville in right of Phillippa his wife held as before.[6] In 1784, William Hocken held a third part, Giles Bawden, after the death of his wife Mary Symons, held a third part, Henry Hocken held a sixth part, and the other sixth part was held by James Baron, Gent., in right of Elizabeth his wife after the death of John Spiller.[7] Some portion continued to be held by the Hocken family until within a few years,[8] which is now the property of Mr. Button.

MICHAELSTOW.

Hals states that "in this parish formerly lived the genteel family of Michaelstow, that married one of the heirs of Gifford of Fewborough (Theuborough) in Devon."[9] It is not improbable that the family alluded to derived their name from this parish, but, if they ever lived here, it was at a very early date, and we have never seen any record of the fact. In 1337, William de Treythian held one acre of land Cornish in Mighelstow of the manor of Helston in Trigg, at the annual rent of 4s.,[10] rendering the usual services, which land, in 1469, had descended to Philip Copleston as his kinsman and heir.[11] In 1574 it had passed in marriage with Isotte daughter and heir of Richard Coplestone to John Wood.[12] In 1624 it had passed to Christopher Wood by purchase from his father,[13] and in 1683, Hugh Boscawen held it, from whom, in 1718,[14] it had passed to Hugh Fortescue of Filleigh, by marriage with Bridget only daughter and heir of the said

[1] Assession Roll, 35th Charles II.
[2] Ibid., 3rd and 4th James II.
[3] Proved 22nd March 1713-14. Archd. Cornwall
[4] Assession Roll, 4th George I.
[5] Ibid., 11th George I.
[6] Ibid., 5th George II.
[7] Ibid., 25th George III.
[8] See grave-stone inscriptions, ante p. 120.
[9] The Michaelstows were, we believe, settled in Devon. Their arms: sa three wings ar., are quartered by Treffry (See Hist. of Trigg, p. 252) and by Prideaux.
[10] Caption of Seizin, Edward the Black Prince.
[11] Assession Roll 9th Edward IV.
[12] Ibid. 16th Elizabeth. In the Roll of 37th Elizabeth she is called "Isabella."
[31] Ibid. 22nd James.
[14] Ibid. 4th Geo. I.

Hugh and Margaret his wife, fifth daughter and eventually coheir of Theophilus Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, by whose death the Barony of Clinton fell into abeyance, which, in 1721, was terminated in favour of Hugh Fortescue, son of the abovementioned Hugh and Bridget, who, in 1725, held Michaelstow after the death of his father.[1] His son Hugh Fortescue was, in 1746, created Baron Fortescue and Earl of Lincoln, the Barony of Fortescue to revert, in the event of his dying s.p., to his half brother Mathew Fortescue, which limitation took effect, and by his descendant Earl Fortescue the Michaelstow lands are now held.

TREGENNA.

A very substantially built and convenient mansion has recently been erected here by Mr. William Hocken, upon lands which have been in the possession of his family for several generations. The principal front is constructed of fine granite ashlar, and the other portions of local stone of considerable beauty of colouring. The whole is completed in the most costly manner, whilst the stables and other auxiliaries are very perfect of their kind, the gardens being well stocked and prolific.

FAMILY HISTORY.

Several names of gentle families occur in the early register, but none of them except the Lowers, of whom we hope to treat under St. Tudy, were seated for more than one or two descents in the parish. A Mr. Vincent Calmadie would seem to have been resident here in the early part of the 17th century. He was, doubtless, of the Wembury House in Devon. His wife, as Mary wife of Vincent Calmadie, Esq., was buried 30th June 1636, and we have Philip, wife of Vincent Calmadie, buried 20th June 1640, and Vincent Calmadie, Esq., was buried 14th May 1651. We should name, also, the Mayows, who were seated at Tregone. Joseph Mayow, attorney, was buried in 1689, and Mrs. Jane Mayow in 1692; Richard Mayow, Gent., in 1751, &c. Tregone passed to the Hockens, a very ancient family of this and the neighbouring parishes, whose name we have frequently mentioned. Besides Tregone they held Tredarrap, Bearoke, Tregreenwell, Tregenna, and other lands in this parish, some of which are still in their possession. The family of Trenowith and Brode we have already adverted to (ante, pp. 121, 122), as we have also to that of Mullis, which name is found in the Return of 1525, see p. 127.

[1] Assession Roll, 11th George I.

APPENDIX.

A.

Subsidy Roll 1st Edward III, $\frac{87}{7}$ consisting of a Twentieth of all Moveable Goods.

See Hist. of Trigg, p. 395.

Parochia Sancti Maubani.

De Ricardo Gones	ixd	De Waltero Dogy	viijd
De Ricardo Cereseaux	iijs iiijd	De Juliano Dogy	ixd
De Willelmo Homet	vjd	De Johanne Whityng	vijd
De Henrico Kyng	vjd	De Briano Kene	vjd
De Willelmo Pores	vjd	De Radulpho Mostard	xijd
De Laurencio Meyndy	xijd	De Johanne Gones	vijd
De Henrico Berty	vjd	De Johanne Hikedon	vjd
De Emma Walsha	xijd	De Martino de Stone	vjd
De Waltero Yonge	vjd	De Adam Heligan	ijs
De Stephano Yonge	vjd	De Willelmo Scott	viijd
De Willelmo Watta	vjd	De Rogero Dola	xd
De Nicholas Watta	vjd	De Hugone	vijd
De Eustachio Watta	viijd	De Ricardo Wyot	vijd
De Thoma Kynt	vjd	De Waltero Jay	vjd
De Waltero Pillond	xvd	Taxatores { Stephanas Treysek	vijd
De Rogero Tant	xijd	Taxatores { Willelmus Sent Maban	vijd
De Stephano Slegha	viijd		

Summa xxvs vjid probatur.

B.

Parochia de Michestowe.

De Johanne de ffentonadul	xijd	De Nicholas Jumore	vjd
.....	vjd	De Rogero Thomas	xijd
.....	vjd	De Johanna Kyka	vjd
.....	vjd	De Nicholao Bissop	vjd
.....	vjd	De Stephano Tregenwer	xijd
.....	xijd	De Martino de eadem	xijd
De Radulpho Lune	xijd	De Willelmo Kyttou	vjd

De Stephano Trenewyth	-	-	xij*d*
De Radulpho de eadem	-	-	xij*d*
De Roberto Jon	-	-	xij*d*
De Radulpho Hanky	-	-	xij*d*
De Stephano Treuelek	-	-	xij*d*
De Willelmo Dreyn	-	-	vj*d*
De Martino Jumore	-	-	vj*d*
Taxatores { Johannes Bagga	-	-	vj*d*
Taxatores { Radulphus Clerk	-	-	vj*d*

Summa xvij*s* probatur.

C.

Hundredum de Trigge. } Secunda Solutio Subsidii hundredi predicti Domino Regi nuper concessi de terris tenementis bonis et Catallis coiatus ejusdem hundredi juxta formam et effectum cujusdam actus in vltimo parliamento facti sive editi quod quidem subsidium per Rogerum Arundell Johannem Roscarek Johannem Flamank et Nicholaum Opy Commissionarios assignatos infra Hundredum predictum taxat' et assessat' fuerunt. Et per Petrum Bevyll generalem collectorem inde predictos Commissionarios assignatos et deputatos colligendum et ad receptum scaccarii dicti domini Regis ante Octabas Purificationis beate Marie proximo futuræ computandum et soluendum juxta vim formam et effectum actus predicte prout inferius sequentur.

Parochia de Seynt Mabon. 16*th Henry VIII*, $\frac{87}{131}$

Thoms Mayowe	in bonis	xl*s*	subsid'	xij*d*	Nicholaus Tresloget	in bonis v *mks.*	subsid xx*d*
Nicholaus Otys	in Stipend'	xx*s*	,,	iiij*d*	Stephanus Dawe	,, lx*s*	,, xviij*d*
Johannes Hendy	,,	xx*s*	,,	iiij*d*	Willelmus Bettewe	,, lx*s*	,, xviij*d*
Johannes Pethe	in bonis	xl*s*	,,	xij*d*	..... Berwyk vidua	,, lx*s*	,, xviij*d*
Willelmus Hay	,,	xl*s*	,,	xij*d*	..... Taillor	,, iiij*li*	,, ij*s*
Robertus Treslogett	,,	vj*li*	,,	iij*s*	Willelmus Barrett in terris p ann.	x*li*	,, x*s*
Paschasius Bennett	,,	lx*s*	,,	xviij*d*	Nicholas Whyt	in bonis xx*li*	,, xx*s*
Robertus Phelipp	,,	vj*li*	,,	iij*s*	Johannes Wrothe	,, vj*li*	,, iij*s*
Johannes Tresloget, Senr	,,	iiij*li*	,,	ij*s*	Johannes Trewenek	in Stipend' xx*s*	,, iiij*s*
Johannes Tresloget, Junr	,,	iiij*li*	,,	ij*s*	Johannes Croppe	in bonis c*s*	,, ij*s* vj*d*
Thomas Hendy	,,	x*li*	,,	v*s*	.....	,, xl*s*	,, xij*d*
Willelmus Luky	,,	xl*s*	,,	xij*d*	Johannes Cradoke	,, x*mks*	,, xl*d*
Stephanus Isak	,,	lx*s*	,,	xviij*d*	Johannes Hoper	,, vj*li*	,, iij*s*
Johannes Hill, Senr	,,	x*li*	,,	v*s*	Thomas Vymen	,, c*s*	,, ij*d*
Willelmus Dyver	in Stipend'	xx*s*	,,	iiij*s*	.....	in Stipend' xx*s*	,, iiij*d*
Johannes Antony	,,	xx*s*	,,	iiij*d*	.....	in bonis c*s*	,, ij*s* vj*d*
Robertus Dawe	in bonis	iiij*li*	,,	ij*s*	Thomas Carthew	,, xl*s*	,, xij*d*
Ricardus Bulke	in Stipend'	xx*s*	,,	iiij*d*	Willelmus Murty	,, lx*s*	,, xviij*d*
Johannes Oly[ver]	in bonis	x*mks*	,,	xl*d*	Johannes Tom	,, xvj*li*	,, viij*s*
Robertus Dawe	in Stipend'	xx*s*	,,	iiij*d*	Ricardus Tom	,, c*s*	,, ij*s* vj*d*
Ricardus Sleo	in bonis	xl*s*	,,	xij*d*	Willelmus Weber	,, lx*s*	,, xviij*d*
Johannes Oliver	in Stipend'	xx*s*	,,	iiij*d*	Thomas Martyn	,, lx*s*	,, xviij*d*

.....	in bonis	lx*s*	,,	xviij*d*	Johannes Cowlyn	in bonis	c*s*	,,	ij*s* vj*d*
Thomas Trevethek	,,	x*l*	,,	v*s*	Johannes Bennett, Senr	,,	x*mks*	,,	xl*d*
Benedictus Hendy	,,	xx*li*	,,	xx*s*	Ricardus Tresloget	,,	c*s*	,,	ij*s* vj*d*
Walterus Hendy	in Stipend'	xx*s*	,,	iiij*d*	Johannes Phelipp	,,	lx*s*	,,	xviij*d*
Johannes Bettewe	in bonis	vij*li*	,,	iij*s* vj*d*	Willelmus Browne	,,	lx*s*	,,	xviij*d*
Henricus Bettewe	,,	lx*s*	,,	xviij*d*	Ricardus Edwardes	,,	iiij*li*	,,	ij*s*
Willelmus Jak	,,	xl*s*	,,	xij*d*	Willelmus Treslogett	,,	lx*s*	,,	xviij*d*
Johannes Luky	,,	lx*s*	,,	xviij*d*	Benedictus Hamley	,,	xv*li*	,,	vij*s* vj*d*
Stephanus Brabon	,,	lx*s*	,,	xviij*d*	Stephanus Ruby	,,	xl*s*	,,	xij*d*
Thomas Brabon	,,	xvj*li*	,,	viij*s*	Johannes Mayowe	,,	xl*s*	,,	xij*d*
Benedictus Harry	,,	iiij*li*	,,	ij*s*	Robertus Otys	in Stipend'	xx*s*	,,	iiij*d*

Summa ix*li* v*s* x*d*

D.

87

Hundred of Lesnewith.—Parochia of Mychelstow, — dated 26th November 16th Henry VIII.

130

Johannes Brode	in bonis	vij*li*	subsid	ij*s* vj*d*	Johannes Elnat,	in bonis	vij*li*	subsid	iij vj*d*
Johannes Hamley *alias* Harvey	,,	vij*li*	,,	iij*s* vj*d*	Johannes Dawkyn	in terris	iij*li*	,,	iij*s*
					Johannes Brode jun^r	in bonis	vj*li*	,,	iij*s*
Henricus Wade	,,	xl*s*	,,	xij*d*	Stephanus Molys	,,	v*li*	,,	ij*s* vj*d*
Johannes Haukyn	,,	xl*s*	,,	xii*d*	Harry Robyn	,,	xl*s*	,,	xij*d*
Wyllelmus Atgave	,,	xl*s*	,,	xij*d*	Stephanus Sonder	,,	xl*s*	,,	xij*d*
Thomas Slogat	,,	vij*li*	,,	iij*s* vj*d*	Rolandus Hervy	,,	xl*s*	,,	xii*d*
Johannes Rychard	,,	vj*li*	,,	iij*s*					

Summa xxxiiij*s* vj*d*

E.

Return of the Possessions of the Inhabitants of St. Maben, 1521—1523.

Augmentation Office, Miscellaneous Books, vol. lxxvii, p. 47.

Parochia de Seynt Maben } *Valencia Spiritualium possessionum ibidem per annum.*

Oliverus Person, Rector ibidem valet per annum in proficuis eiusdem ecclesie - xxx*li*

Valencia terrarum et tenementorum ibidem per annum.

Henricus Marney miles valet ibidem per annum	-	xx*li*	Willelmus Tredennek	-	x*s*
Arturus Plantagenet Miles	-	viij*li*	Johannes Martyn -	-	viij*s*
Vmfridus Collys -	-	lx*s*	Henricus Burgh -	-	iij*s*
Egidius Hyll -	-	xx*s*	Johannes Stone -	-	x*s*
Nicholaus Willughby	-	v*li*	Johannes Cripse -	-	xij*s*
Johannes Beachamp -	-	xl*s*	Willelmus Barret -	-	lx*s*

Summa.

Valencia bonorum et Catallorum dictæ parochiæ et de eorum armis.

Johannes Hendy Capellanus euratus ibidem in bonis nil in Stipendio vj*li*

Willelmus Barret valet in bonis - x*li*
arma pro vno homine
Nicholaus White ,, - xx*li*
arma pro vno homine
Stephanus Hockyn ,, - xl*s*
Johannes Herry ,, - x*li*
arma pro vno homine
Johannes Croppe ,, - v *marcas*
Hamelinus Mathew ,, - v *marcas*
Johannes Pawle ,, - x *marcas*
Johannes Hoper ,, - vj*li*
Thomas Symon ,, - v*li*
Johannes Browne ,, - iiij*li*
Willelmus Martyn ,, - xl*s*
Johannes Tomlyn ,, - iiij*li*
Johannes Tom ,, - xvj*li*
arma pro vno homine
Ricardus Tom ,, - c*s*
Willelmus Webber ,, - xl*s*
Thomas Martyn ,, - xl*s*
Johannes Benyt, senr. ,, - x *marcas*
arma pro vno homine
Johannes Benyt, junr. ,, - xl*s*
Ricardus Tresloget ,, - x *marcas*
arma pro vno homine
Ricardus Pawly ,, - xl*s*
Johannes Phelipp ,, - iiij*li*
Robertus Browne ,, - vj*li*
arma pro vno homine
Willelmus Browne ,, - xl*s*
Ricardus Edward ,, - lx*s*
Willelmus Tresloget ,, - iiij*li*
Henricus Phelipp ,, - xl*s*
Benedictus Hamley ,, - xv*li*
arma pro vno homine
Stephanus Ruby ,, - xl*s*
Johannes Mayowe ,, - xl*s*

Johannes Hendy valet in bonis - lx*s*
Johannes Pethe ,, - xl*s*
Willelmus Haye ,, - xl*s*
Robertus Sloget ,, - iiij*li*
arma pro vno homine
Robertus Phelipp ,, - vj*li*
Johannes Sloget, sen. ,, - iiij*li*
Johannes Sloget, jun. ,, - iiij*li*
Thomas Hendy ,, - x*li*
arma pro vno homine
Willelmus Luky ,, - xl*s*
Stephanus Isak ,, - lx*s*
Johannes Hyll, senr. }
Johannes Hyll, junr. } in bonis communie x*li*
Henricus Hyll }
arma pro vno homine
Robertus Dew ,, - iiij*li*
Johannes Gibbe ,, x *marcas*
Willelmus Pawly ,, liij*s* iiij*d*
Thomas Trevethyk ,, - x*li*
arma pro vno homine
Benedictus Hendy ,, - xx*li*
arma pro vno homine
Johannes Bettow ,, - vij*li*
Willelmus Isak ,, - c*s*
Johannes Luky ,, - lx*s*
Stephanus Brabyn ,, - x*s*
Robertus Hamly ,, xx *marcas*
arma pro vno homine
Thomas Brabyn ,, - xvj*li*
arma pro vno homine
Benedictus Herry ,, - lx*s*
Nicholas Tresloget ,, v *marcas*
Stephanus Dawe ,, - lx*s*
Willelmus Harry ,, - iiij*li*
Henricus Bettow ,, liij*s* iiij*d*
Thomas Mayowe ,, - xl*s*

Summa.

Numerus armorum
Numerus hominum abilium
Numerus alieneginorum.

END OF VOLUME II.

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